

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXFENCE.

## THE LAW OF THE POLICE-OFFICE.

There is a subject upon which the public must naturally feel the deepest interest from its intimate connection with the exercise of domestic justice, or rather the administration of domestic law, and which a recent event in one of our courts of police has made peculiarly prominent at the present juncture. It consists in the nature and extent of magisterial powers, and their corrective effect upon the minor delinquencies of the community.

It is probable that no responsibility is so unequally administered, and so ill-defined as that of our police magistrates, and the daily experience of their courts; and the perusal in the diurnal press of the misadventures that are brought before them must suggest to all reasoning minds the serious anomalies and inconsistencies of the law which arms them with powers often excessive in their extent, but still oftener so restricted and limited as to make it totally impossible that they should deal with the emergency of the moment and grapple with the justice of the case. The shape in which the evil of our practical police-law most frequently manifests itself is in the disproportion of money-fines to the kind of offences which they are meant to punish, and the impossibility of their being connected with anything like a satisfactory retribution upon particular crimes. We say nothing of the way in which the application of these fines to different ranks sometimes becomes intolerable to the eye of justice—the forty shillings, which is a long sentence of imprisonment to the pauper-culprit—and the five pounds, which is but another bauble squandered by the noble delinquent as the price of dissipation—because, although these grievances against truth are sufficiently crying and glaring when they transpire, yet they are more subject to the mere discretion of the magistrate than to any uncontrollable evil in the law; but we apply our present remarks to those anomalies which exist in the magistrate's despite, and which, while he may be ever so ardently inclined to render strict and impartial justice, restrain him in his power of so doing, offend his judgment, insult his better sense, and shackle his means of rendering proper homage to the virtuous feelings of the community. The case which has induced these reflections will hardly have escaped the attention of our readers: and we seize upon it as an example of the general mischief of which we complain, because the magistrate himself has thought proper to make it the occasion of professing his own incompetency of doing justice under the law, and of pointing out the strong necessity for some legislative reform in this respect. The case in question was one of cruelty—one of those rare instances of low, abominable brutality towards a child which, thank Heaven, are only exceptions to the rule of orderly conduct pursued by a Christian community—but of which the depravity is not the less shocking for being singular—and of which the infrequency does not lessen the abhorrence in the public mind. Very savage assaults do not often disgrace our civil history; but it is a sin and a reproach upon us that when they do our administrators of the law are not sufficiently armed to punish them, and society goes un vindicated under circumstances by which its feelings of humanity have been most deeply aggrieved. The evil arises thus. Five pounds is named as the maximum fine awarded to the discretion of the magistrate for any offences that are fineable at all; and if they should be regarded by him as of too serious—nay, atrocious—a character for summary conviction, then his alternative is the sending them for trial before a court of criminal judicature. But the experience of police courts proves that in nine of these cases out of ten, though the nature of the crime is definite and palpable—although its commission and its guilt are placed beyond all doubt in the conviction of the magistrate—although he abhors the offence, and properly longs to send the offender to justice—yet, with all these impressions strong upon him, he feels that the case is not sufficiently backed up with technical evidence to make it complete elsewhere; that some legal quibble or opportunity of compromise may present an opening of escape for the guilty parties, and so, in the exercise of a painful, but, perhaps, a sound discretion, he dismisses some unmitigated scoundrel or ruffian with a fine of five pounds, lest the other alternative should let him loose upon society without even that slight and inadequate retribution for his offence. This is a crying grievance which it is plain the magistrate most bitterly feels, and which he very naturally calls upon the Legislature to remedy, by investing him with higher powers in cases of special and distinct enormity.

The case which appeared in Monday's papers is, *per se*, a sad one—shameful—revolting—humiliating; but its public importance lies in the fact of its having elicited from public writers strong, indignant remarks, and from the magistrate a true and striking picture of the bad condition of the law. A meek child—a little girl and an orphan—had been fiercely and inhumanly assaulted by a ruffian of the name of Woods, a livery stable keeper at London-wall. The man, who had a family of his own, and whose own sons eventually checked his unmanly brutality, beat and terrified the unprotected little creature with the most heartless violence—the most savage ferocity—reducing her to a pitiable condition of wounds and bruises, and dishonouring our common nature by a wild and frenzied abandonment to untamed barbarity. Accident, and the chance exercise of a humane benevolence brought the case under the cognizance of the magistrate, who expressed his horror at

the condition of the helpless child, and of the great atrocity of the assault, which, however, he only punished with a fine of five pounds—a sum immediately paid by the wretch who inflicted the injury, and who probably thought that in the fright and agony which he had caused the little orphan he had the full value for his money. At all events the five pounds was no adequate punishment, and so the public felt, for several letters immediately appeared in the public journals denouncing the magistrate in round terms for thus letting off a monster, who well deserved to have been indicted at the sessions, and to have been criminally sentenced for his revolting act. The letters and the sequel to the occurrence, which took place at Worship-street, caused Mr. Broughton to speak in the following terms; and to his remarks we beg to call the earnest attention of our readers.

I shall now avail myself of this opportunity of making a few observations on this case, the circumstances attending which are of a somewhat remarkable description, and have given rise to a great deal of public discussion, remarks, and comments, and which observations I consider to be imperatively called for from me. A long report of the case has been published in the *Times* newspaper, and on that I have only one observation to make, which is, that it is a very excellent report, and very accurately and impartially given; indeed, as far as the reporter is concerned, I have no fault to find; but that report has given rise to several letters in the *Times*, one of them signed "Marcus," and another "A Clergyman," the writers of both which letters complain loudly of my adjudication, in inflicting a fine upon the defendant, instead of sending him to prison for his ill-treatment of the child, as they are of opinion I should have done. Now, this is altogether a mistaken notion of these gentlemen, resulting from their ignorance of the law. The fact of the matter is that I had no power to send the man to prison in the summary manner indicated; I cannot imprison any man in such circumstances without a penalty, and if he pays that penalty there my power ends. Had the assault been committed on a police constable, the case would have been different, for there, upon satisfactory proof of the assault, I could have immediately sent the offender to gaol, as I am authorized to do by the Metropolitan Police Act; but in this case I could not. Here I inflicted the utmost penalty on the defendant that the law empowers me to give him. I, moreover, at the time he was before me, visited him with the severest remarks, and shortly stated the law of the case, and the probable result of sending the case to the sessions—the entire escape of the offender without punishment. This was a very bad case, undoubtedly, and no one is more aware than myself that the penalty was totally inadequate. But I could not help that; the fault is not mine, it rests with the Legislature, which so cramps and curtails the power of a magistrate, that he is frequently placed in this unpleasant position, that although he knows he is administering the law, he is likewise sensible he is not administering justice. I know perfectly well, that if I had consented to let this man off by paying, as a compensation for his cruelty, more than £5—the extent I could go—he would have refused to pay it, and paid the penalty to the Queen, for he was obviously actuated by that feeling. I might have sent him to take his trial at the sessions; and what would have been the result of that course? This would have been the result—that, to insure any chance of conviction, I myself must have become the prosecutor, which I have no right to become, and which is a most improper position for a magistrate to be placed in. Moreover, had I done so, the first question asked me would have been, "Who is to pay the expenses?" for this is not like a Crown prosecution: there is no public prosecutor here, as there ought to be in cases of this description, and either I or the officer must have paid the expenses out of our own pockets—a great inducement to further the ends of justice! A case of a similar description to this occurred very lately at this court, exceeding this in cruelty, I think, but at all events a parallel case, in which a father had been in the constant practice of chaining his child, a little boy nine or ten years of age, down to the floor for weeks together, stinting him of his food, and practising other cruelties on him. It was

a truly shocking case, and I was so anxious the unnatural parent should be punished that I sent Rowland, the summoning officer, to the parish authorities of Bethnal-green, in which parish the offence was committed, to induce them to prosecute; but Mr. Christey, their relieving overseer, waited on me the next day, and told me that he had submitted the case to the board, and that they had desired him to state that they could not prosecute, as they had no funds to apply to such a purpose. I made some stringent remarks, I recollect, upon that refusal, and expressed my opinion that this was the only country in the civilized world where people in authority refused to throw the shield of protection over injured innocence. Parishes used formerly to prosecute in these cases, but they will not do so now, for they cannot get their accounts passed by the Poor-law auditors with such an item in them, and they therefore refuse to do it. Well, I was still determined to have justice done if I could, and, having failed with the parish authorities, I thought I would try my private influence; I therefore wrote to the clerk of the peace, and stated to him my opinion of the case, and that it was one that ought to be prosecuted. That gentleman immediately acceded to my wishes, agreed to forego his own fees, to pay his clerks for preparing the indictment, and to bear the expense of the necessary parchments out of his own pocket. Well, I thought it must be right now; but not so. Rowland, a principal witness in the case, not seeing the child in court on the morning of the trial, guessed there was something wrong, and ran back to the workhouse to see if he had left for the court. On entering one of the wards he saw the boy there, and while speaking to him thought he saw something in his hand; he inquired what it was, and the boy very coolly unfolded a piece of paper, and after turning it about in all directions, as though he were trying to solve a riddle, delivered the puzzling document to the officer, who, on inspecting it, absolutely found that it was the notice of trial; for the father, in order to conform to the law, but in fact to make a complete farce of it, had, incredible as it may appear, actually served the notice of trial upon the child—this mere infant being the prosecutor on his own behalf, as no one else would take it up. So that, but for the activity and presence of mind of the officer, this man, who had been guilty of these manifold cruelties, would have escaped completely scathless. I adduce this case only as an illustration of the defectiveness of the law, but I could state several others of a similar description, and equally apposite. A great many gentlemen have spoken to me about this case, and among them several members of Parliament, and very stringent commentaries they have made upon what they conceived to be my too lenient judgment; but when I explained the matter to them, and told them what I had done, and what only I was empowered to do, they directly expressed themselves as satisfied, and acknowledged that I had thrown quite a new light upon the subject. They are all most strongly of opinion that a very great alteration of the law is demanded in this respect, and I do most sincerely hope that the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to it, and that they will make such legislative enactments as will place more power in the hands of magistrates for such beneficial purposes as these, and which I will say, as the result of my long experience, are most imperatively demanded.

It will readily be admitted that the above remarks are full of truth, point, and stringency, and that they most properly convey to the general mind of the community impressions upon the condition of the law which ought at once to rouse it into something like a virtuous anxiety for the abolition of evils of which even the law's administrators are found so loudly and eloquently to complain. The address of Mr. Broughton, which we have held it so desirable to print, is most creditable, and puts the whole subject in a broad, bright light, which the public will not mistake. We have deemed it a paramount duty to fix attention upon it, and we do hope that it will be brought to the serious consideration of the Legislature, so that the practical decisions in our minor courts of judicature may be impressed and elevated with something like the pure spirit of truth and justice, and that crime may not be able to cower and crouch away from punishment under a miserable impotence of the law.



WITLEY COURT.—See next page.

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.

On Thursday Queen Adelaide left town for Witley Court, Worcestershire, to take up her autumnal residence there, a sojourn in one of our midland counties having been recommended by her Majesty's medical advisers, in lieu of the contemplated visit to Germany.

Witley, or Whitley, Court is situated at the foot of Woodbury Hill, in the parish of Great Whitley, about ten miles and a half N. W. by N. from Worcester, and near to the roads from Worcester to Ludlow, and from Stafford to Hereford. Woodbury Hill is reputed to have been an early British camp; and it was one of the posts taken up by Owen Glendower, in his war with Henry IV.: at its base runs the Teine, which is joined by the Severn below Worcester.

Witley Court has been taken for the Queen Dowager's occupation for a term of three years. The estate was purchased by the guardians of Lord Ward, about two years since, of Lord Foley, whose family had possessed the property above two hundred years: it is, without exception, one of the finest properties in the kingdom. The mansion is placed in a highly picturesque park, which, having formerly belonged to a religious house, pays no tithes: it is an extensive pile, the principal front having, as our engraving shows, a noble Ionic colonnade and balustraded terrace. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and the offices are especially convenient. Certain alterations have, however, been found requisite for the accommodation of the Queen Dowager and her Majesty's numerous suite.

One of the peculiarities of Witley Court is, that the parish church is made to communicate with the mansion, and is one of the most elegant structures of the kind in this country: it is shown in the left-hand distance of the engraving. This church was built early in the last century, by the first Lord Foley, and Mary his widow, and is worthy of the opulence and taste of their noble family: it contains a superb marble monument to their memory, by Rysbrach. The interior is sumptuously decorated; the windows having been painted by Price, and the ceilings by Verrio: they were originally executed for the chapel at Canons, near Edgware, at the dismantling of which building, in 1747, they were purchased for Witley, by the second Lord Foley. The communication of the church with the mansion is by a closet north of the altar.

Worcestershire is rife with interesting associations, besides its picturesque hills, the prodigal richness and fertility of its plains and vales, and its beautiful villages. The simple and august cathedral of Worcester contains the tomb of King John, one of the most ancient royal monuments in England; and the great battle of Worcester is one of the landmarks of our history. Malvern was a favourite resort of Henry VII., who built the abbey church; and the village has fast grown in fame and extent since the long visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. The county likewise contains several seats of kindred rank with Witley Court; as Hagley, the "British Temple;" Westwood, a fine late Tudor mansion; Hewell Grange, of the same date as Witley; Hartlebury, the rural castle of the Bishops of Worcester; Stamford Court, and its luxuriant oak woods; Northwick, modernised by Lord Burlington; and several others. The climate of the county is pure and comparatively equable; and we trust that its restorative influence may be experienced by the illustrious and amiable occupant of Witley Court.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Aug. 1, 1843.—Events of great importance have taken place in Spain since my last communication to you. Madrid capitulated to General Aspiroz, and General Serrano refused carrying out the principal articles of the capitulation. The regular troops, raised for the purpose of protecting the country against foreign foes, have disarmed the National Guards organised for the protection of the inhabitants. General Narvaez, the chief agent of Christina, has been promised and probably will be created Duke of Madrid; Colonel Prim, the chief of the Ultra Liberals, has been raised to the rank of a count. The Lopez Ministry has been reinstated, and govern the country in the name of the nation. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested the diplomatic agents to address their official despatches to him, and to which no answer has been returned. Saragossa is on the point of capitulating, not to the insurgents, but to a new form of government. In short, any one acquainted with Spain would say, the question is settled, the insurgents have triumphed, peace and tranquillity will be restored in the Peninsula; and yet, in my opinion, it is quite the reverse. I may be considered hazarding too much in stating what I do in a manner the most positive, that Spain is at the present moment in a most unsettled state, and that, ere long, an insurrection of a most formidable character may be expected. Already have the principal juntas in Andalusia and La Mancha protested against the employment of the Christina generals. Málaga, Granada, Alicante, Barcelona, and Castellana de la Plana, have refused obeying the orders of the Christina agents; indeed, to such an extent has dissatisfaction arisen in Catalonia, that the National Guards sent from Barcelona against Espartero changed shots amongst themselves on the road, actually refused to march, and returned to Barcelona. Narvaez, as Captain-General of Madrid, may for a time keep the capital in a state of terror; but be assured the day is not far distant, when he will be obliged to act on the defensive, and place his reliance on troops disorganised and undisciplined, men accustomed to control political movements.

Espartero in Andalusia has, of a sudden, roused himself from a state of criminal inactivity and retaken Seville. Had the Regent attacked this city a month back, Narvaez would never have entered Madrid. His military operations, I am afraid, even if successful to a certain degree, will not amend his position; he must abdicate or fly: but the question lies not with Espartero, but between theChristinos and Liberals. To this point I direct your attention, and watch attentively the march of events; they will be interesting and highly important.

It is amusing to notice the facility with which titles are bestowed in Spain. Zumalacarregui, who created the Carlist army, and was the terror of theChristinos, was, after his death, raised to the dignity of a duke, and his wife created Duchess of Victory. Espartero, for having, aided by the traitor Maroto, driven Don Carlos from the Basque provinces, was created also Duke of Victory! Cabrera, for storming and taking the fortress of Morella, was named Count of Morella; Espartero, for retaking the fortress without firing a shot, was created Duke of Morella; we have now Narvaez, for entering Madrid, after it has capitulated to General Aspiroz, raised to the dignity of Duke of Madrid; and Prim, for retreating from Reuss, created Count of Reuss!

Although Narvaez may be proud of the title of duke, his wife, I am inclined to believe, will never bear that of duchess. I know not whether you are aware that Narvaez married, a short time since, Miss Tasker, the daughter of a peer of France, and a relation of the late Queen Hortense. After living with this most amiable and accomplished lady only a very few weeks, they separated, and the family of Madame Narvaez are now collecting evidence to obtain a legal and eternal separation. The marriage took place in the chapel of Christina.

There is no truth in the report that Don Carlos intends to abdicate.

FRANCE.—It is generally believed that the French Government have determined on sending a fleet to Tunis, and compelling the Bey to give it that satisfaction so long demanded and so long evaded.

Admiral Mackau, the new Minister of Marine, stands the third on the list of vice-admirals. The Minister is a Peer of France, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. He is the first vice-admiral named Minister since 1830. All the other Ministers were full admirals.

The King and all the Royal Family are now at the château of Bizy.

Mademoiselle Falcon has returned to Paris: she has completely recovered her voice. M. Danjan, the organist of Notre Dame, and M. Henri Berlin have discovered in the church of Soissons an organ built in 1450.

Balestracci, first tenor of the Theatre El Circo at Madrid, has quitted Spain, and has been engaged for the Italian Opera at Paris. Meyerbeer has left for Berlin: he will return to Paris towards the end of September. Our Italian Opera opens with "Lucia" and "Belisario"; great preparations are making for bringing out "Marie de Rohan" with splendour. The director intends giving several musical soirees; at the first will be performed Rossini's "Mabat" by Mario, Fornasari, Grisi, and Brambilla, and Donizetti's "Miserere" by Lablache, Salvi, Ronconi, and Persiani.

It is reported that Rossini intends bringing out an opera in Paris in the same style as "William Tell."

Vicomte Chateaubriand has returned to Paris from Bourbone: his health is completely re-established.

SPAIN.—The following is the latest intelligence from the seat of war:

MADRID, July 29.—Madrid was tranquil. The municipality was reconstructed with new members maintaining the dominant opinions. The Deputy Domineck was a member of it.

The bombardment of Seville continued actively on the 22nd. The disasters are considerable. The fire ceased on the 23rd, a flag of truce having presented itself. Espartero and Van Halen were still, on the same day, before the walls of the city. The expeditionary forces, which left Madrid for Andalusia, are composed of sixteen battalions, 600 cavalry, and some batteries of artillery.

Mendizabal is still concealed in Madrid. Several members of the late Ministry have quitted Madrid.

The Duke de Baylen is named tutor to the Queen *ad interim*.

SARAGOSSA, July 27.—At the date of the last news a commissaire on the part of the municipality of Saragossa, and a commissaire of the National

Guard of this place, had entered into a correspondence with M. Gregoir Baldovao, the commissaire of the Provisional Government, for the purpose of agreeing upon the basis of a Constitutional Government, in which Saragossa shall be rallied in the interest of public order.

It was reported on the Paris Bourse on Wednesday that the English Government had notified to the French Cabinet that orders had been forwarded to Mr. Astor to quit Madrid and proceed to Seville, the government of the Regent being the only one recognised by England, &c.

EGYPT.—(From a Correspondent).—ALEXANDRIA, 20th July.—The London overland mail of the 6th instant reached this place in the extraordinarily short space of twelve days; it did not come by the Aérial Courier Company's steam machine, but by the Oriental Company's steamship Oriental. The mail from India having arrived here from Suez to-day, the steamer starts immediately on her return therewith. There is nothing new from India or China; affairs were in a quiet and satisfactory state. Within the last few days an impulse has been given to business here, inasmuch as every English vessel in port, of which there are upwards of twenty, has been chartered (although at very low freights), either for the United Kingdom or for ports in the Mediterranean, to load the produce which is now arriving from the interior. The Viceroy has appropriated the whole of his cotton crop to the payment of his tribute to the Porte, and it is going to Trieste, there to be sold by the brother of the Egyptian Prime Minister, Boghoz Jusso Bey, the proceeds to be paid to the two bankers at Constantinople, Baltazzi and Alion, for account of the Porte. Nothing has yet been settled as to an arrangement between the new Egyptian Transit Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company. If both persist in having establishments for traversing Egypt it must be ruinous to each. The Viceroy patronises and supports the new Transit Company.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—A cabinet courier arrived here on the 11th instant from St. Petersburg, and the next day an important communication was made to the Porte by M. Titoff. The Emperor of Russia, he informs it, refuses to sanction the late proceedings in Servia, and still insists on the banishment of MM. Woutshash and Petronowics—while these chiefs remain at the head of affairs in that principality, his Majesty is of opinion that nothing can be established on a satisfactory basis; and if the Porte has not the power to render its authority respected, he will himself take measures for the restoration of order and obedience.

Since the receipt of the above despatches, the Porte has again issued orders for armaments on the scale originally contemplated. The camps at Adrianople and Constantinople are each of them consisting of 60,000. Yesterday there was a grand review at Scutari, when 30,000 men, of all arms, went through various evolutions, which were very creditably executed.

The latest intelligence from Persia is also of a very dubious character, there being reason to suppose that the Persian Government meditates some treacherous act of aggression by way of reprisal for the attack upon Kerbelah.

The Shah left Teheran on the 22nd of last month with a small division of his army, accompanied by thirty field pieces. He had made no previous communication to the diplomatic body as to his route and destination.

On Friday the Sultan paid a visit of ceremony to the Capitan Pacha, on board his flag-ship the Mahmoudi, previous to his departure for the Mediterranean. The fleet got under way this morning, and consists of two ships of the line, four frigates, and some corvettes and cutters.

WEST INDIES.—By the fast ship Higginson, Captain Hoggs, from Barbadoes, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we have papers from that island to the 30th of June, fifteen days later than previously received by the last West India steamship, *via* Falmouth. We find nothing of importance in the papers by this arrival, except the following, which we take from the *Barbadoes Globe*:

"The bountiful rains with which we have been blessed during the last seven days have been, we are happy to learn, generally felt throughout the colony; and the benefit conferred thereby on the young crops is immense. The Thunder appears also to have been of advantage to us, for the weather has since been clear and cool.

"The quantity of sugar already shipped from this island (including the cargoes now on board the Higginson for Liverpool, and the James Holmes for London) amounts to 17,647 hogsheads, 850 tierces, and 500 barrels. We should also say there is now another 1000 on board the ships now loading, which brings shipments of sugar for 1843 to about 19,000 hogsheads. On an average, the increase of sugar of this year over that of last will be nearly 5000 hogsheads.

"Arrivals at Barbadoes—the Elizabeth Wood, from Liverpool; the Glandire, from Dublin; the Parrish, from Belfast; the Laidman, from London; the Elizabeth, from Liverpool; the Hornby, from Bristol; the New City of Cork, from Cork.

"Sailed from Barbadoes—The Frances, for Greenock; the Nancy Monroe, for Greenock; the James Holmes, for London; the Higginson, for Liverpool.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

## INDIA.

The Bombay Mail of the 19th of June has arrived. The intelligence which it brings is of interest, and in particular relative to the state of the newly-acquired province of Scinde. That most fertile district, which under a good government and properly cultivated will become a garden, is now nearly pacified by the measures adopted by Sir Charles Napier, its present governor. The army collected by Shere Mahomed at Sukkurind has gradually dispersed, and the Amer himself has accepted terms, and was about to quit the country. Sir C. Napier has, it appears, consented to give him up his treasure and jewels, and what must be more valuable than either, his zenana, on condition that he leaves Scinde for ever. Whether Shere Mahomed will fulfil his share of this compact remains to be seen. He is reported to have said, on the dispersion of his forces, that ere long he would bring an army into the field that would "astonish us," and we shall feel anything but surprised if, after the monsoon, he again raise the standard of opposition, and risk the issue of another battle. It was stated last month that General Napier purposed attacking the Amer's position at Sukkurind, as soon as the arrival of her Majesty's 25th should enable him to do so without inconvenience or danger. This corps reached Hyderabad on the 17th of May, but in so crippled a state from severe sickness, as to be almost useless. Two of the officers belonging to this regiment have already fallen victims to this scourge, viz., Lieutenants McGregor and Meachurn. Captain Erskine and Assistant-Surgeon Baxter, of the Artillery, have likewise died of it. These, including Lieutenants Child and Seale, of the 15th Native Infantry, formerly reported, make six officers who have died of this complaint in the short space of a month! The 23rd Native Infantry had likewise ninety men in hospital, and five officers laid up from the same cause. So intense, indeed, was the heat at Kurkruhat that the thermometer ranged as high as 120 degrees in tent, and apprehensions were being entertained for the health of the troops at Hyderabad and the posts adjoining, from their greater exposure to the sun's influence. Sir Charles Napier had himself been twice laid up by it, but has now completely recovered. Not more than 250 men were available for duty. Fortunately, the general had already given over the idea of attacking Shere Mahomed, the intense heat and the flooded state of the country combining to render any active operation at that time imprudent and injudicious. The Scindian troops, too, had begun to disperse, doubtless perceiving the hopelessness of aggressive hostilities.

Meer Moorad Ali, our ally, brought several chiefs a short time ago into the camp at Hyderabad, and took them before Sir Charles Napier. It appeared they had been captured by fraudulent means, and they were at once set at liberty, by order of the general. It is added, that as soon as they regained their freedom they rejoined the insurgents. One of them was the head of the Chandees tribe, a very powerful body. Meer Mahomed, who had been assembling troops at Wunga bazaar, and against whom an expedition was lately sent, has surrendered himself, and likewise been liberated.

It is said he has determined on making some return for this unexpected clemency, by endeavouring to keep open the communication between Hyderabad and Bombay.

General Napier, it is said, applied to Lord Ellenborough to be relieved of the government of Scinde. This is not at all unlikely; for the difficulties of his situation must be just beginning to be apparent, and his genius being purely military, he may find the task of governing Scinde rather more troublesome than that of conquering it.

Captain Thomas, of the 64th Native Infantry, has been negotiating very successfully with the Rajah of Bhawnpore for certain objects connected with the opening of the Indus "to all nations." He has obtained, it appears, a reduction, to the extent of one half, of the transit duties on boats proceeding up and down the Sutlej, within the Rajah's territories, a considerable reduction of the duties on merchandise, now fixed at one rupee per camel-load, and the opening of the Sirsa road, "which will unite Multan and Bhawnpore, and the north-west generally, with Delhi and Hindostan." For which important services Lord Ellenborough will, no doubt, be extremely grateful to Captain Thomas.

AFGHANISTAN.—Dost Mahomed left Peshawar on the 5th of April, threaded the Khyber pass in safety, and joined Akbar Khan at Jellalabad, whence they both almost immediately proceeded to Cabul. The Dost was received by his son with a royal salute; the terms on which he gained the passage of the Khyber are unknown. The following extract from the *Calcutta Star* gives the particulars of their arrival at Cabul, with some interesting information regarding the state of parties:

"We have received information, on which we confidently rely, that Dost Mahomed reached Cabul on the 6th of the month Safar; he arrived in a bad state of health, and was in the same condition at the date of our intelligence. The Nawab Zeman Khan had fled from the capital, taking his family with him, which he left at Khoojoom; his son was in the Sufaid Koh range endeavouring to get up an insurrection. The Kohistan had risen in favour of Zeman Khan, and Ameen-ulah Khan was in rebellion in the Logur district. Mahomed Akbar Khan remains at Jellalabad with Shumsoodeen, but they do not agree well together; the latter was offered the government of the Kohistan, but the revolt in favour of the Nawab interfered with the arrangement. One of Dost Mahomed's first acts was to imprison Nazir Wahab. All is said to be in confusion and uncertainty."

AFFOHNISTAN.—Dost Mahomed left Peshawar on the 5th of April, threaded the Khyber pass in safety, and joined Akbar Khan at Jellalabad, whence they both almost immediately proceeded to Cabul. The Dost was received by his son with a royal salute; the terms on which he gained the passage of the Khyber are unknown. The following extract from the *Calcutta Star* gives the particulars of their arrival at Cabul, with some interesting information regarding the state of parties:

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It is said, but with what truth I know not, that the Dost has repaid the kindness and generosity of Shere Singh, by everywhere doing his best to

incite the Musulmans of Afghanistan against the Sikhs. One would hardly think the old chief capable of such ingratitude.

THE PUNJAB.—Nothing further has been heard of the Maharajah's illness. His absence is still absent from the capital; and from the information as to his movements furnished by the newswriter of the *Delhi Gazette*, would appear to be at present in good health. It is reported, that at the durbar, one day, an announcement was made by the Maharajah, to the effect that a treaty had been arranged with Dost Mahomed, binding the latter to the payment of a tribute of six annas in the rupee to the Lahore Government. On hearing this, it is said Golab Singh intimated his opinion that Akbar Khan would oppose the execution of the treaty, to which Shere Singh replied, that, should it so turn out, hostilities must ensue.

There has been a strange story current of a conspiracy amongst the chiefs of the protected Sikh states to cut off the British regiments in the hills. This at first caused some alarm, but it is now believed to have been quite without foundation.

It appears that Shah Zeman, Futteh Jung, and Shah Poor—all three for a brief period rulers at Cabul—together with other chiefs belonging to the Sudozie family, are now living at Lahore, under the protection of Shere Singh, and supported by his bounty.

GWALIOR.—From this province there is news of some moment. The storm so long threatened has at length burst forth, and all is confusion and disorder. At the instigation of a widow of the late Scindeal, the troops have attacked the residence of the minister, Mama Sahib, and driven him from the city, and the direction of affairs is now in the hands of the lady in question. The minister had been long in bad odour with the principal chiefs, and had recently imprisoned—justly enough—one or two of the most refractory, and among them Dada Khaasjee, a friend of the Rane. The troops were at first reluctant to act, their leaders hesitating to obey her highness's orders, but the scruples which influenced them were ultimately overcome. Dada Khaasjee has, it would appear, usurped the office of minister, and with his royal mistress, Rookhma Bhee, holds the reins of authority. This lawless act is no doubt but the forerunner of disturbances of a serious nature, and the restoration of order will in all probability depend on British intervention. Since the expulsion of Mama Sahib, all intercourse between the British resident and the court has ceased. The infant Rajah and his youthful stepmother are believed to be safe; but surrounded by their present friends, it is doubtful how long they may remain so. It is a pity Gwaliar was not added to our territories on Scindeal's death, and should any further disorders ensue, it may even now be politic to take possession of it. The state rightfully lapsed to us when the late Rajah breathed his last.

BOONDELKHUND.—On the 14th May a conflict took place at Mahoba, between a portion of the troops composing our outpost there and a body of rebels, about 200 strong, led by Kamud Singh and two other insurgent chiefs. Hearing that the enemy had encamped a short distance from Mahoba, Lieutenant Goad, who was in command of a British detachment, moved out to attack them at the head of two companies of the 67th Native Infantry, a troop of the 8th Light Cavalry under Lieutenant Tucker, and one hundred men belonging to the Rajah of Chatterpore. The enemy were posted on a hill covered with jungle, where they had thrown up a breast-work, and fought with determined courage. Our troops arrived at five o'clock, and though superior in numerical strength to the Boondelkas, continued the attack till dark without attaining their object, which was to drive them from the hill. Lieutenant Goad now considered it prudent to retire, having lost treasure at Mahoba, and the force in camp being scarcely sufficient for its protection. This movement was effected without difficulty, but there can be no doubt the

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Loan Societies Act Continuance Bill and the Irish Bridges Bill were read a third time and passed.—Lord CAMPBELL laid upon the table a bill, the object of which is to prevent, for the period of one year, any proceedings being taken to eject from the Scottish Universities any officers not members of the Established Church in that country. The bill was read a first time without remark, and Thursday was fixed for the second reading.—Earl FORTESCUE presented a long petition from Lord Oranmore, the prayer of which was, in substance, that the house would take measures to have the whole of the church property in Ireland, except mensal lands for the clergy of the three denominations, sold to the best advantage (preserving life interests), and the produce vested in the Consolidated Fund, the interest to be applied to the support of the Protestant, Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic religions, in proportion to numbers; and enable her Majesty to conclude a concordat with the Pope, thus placing the Romish Church in Ireland on a constitutional basis—that is on a perfect equality with the churches of England and Scotland. The noble earl concluded by moving that the petition do lie on the table.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he should make no remark on the irregularity of presenting such a petition; he would merely warn their lordships that the prayer of the petition went to subvert the reformed religion as established in the United Kingdom. It was for the house to say whether they would listen to arguments in support of such a proposition.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said, the question as to whether the petition should lie on the table or not had been put and agreed to.—The Earl of WICKLOW said the importance of the question should have prevented the learned lord on the woolsack from putting it so quickly. He was surprised that the noble lord (Oranmore) should have had the petition presented at all, and still more that the noble lord, who had filled the highest official situation in Ireland, should have presented it, for it went to the subversion of the Established Church. He would not take a farthing from that church; but he would give his support to a proposition to provide a maintenance for the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said he had not put the question out of the usual course—not until the petition had been laid upon the table.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he understood that the motion—“That this petition do lie on the table”—had only been made, not agreed to.—Lord BROUGHAM said the question had certainly been put, and that the contents had it. He did not wish to give an opinion upon so important a matter at that moment, but he was anxious to correct a prevalent delusion—namely, that the Established Church was a cause of suffering to the Irish peasantry. The Roman Catholics were only placed in the same situation as the Irish Presbyterians, who paid their minister, in addition to the rent-charge, which was afterwards paid by the state to the Established Church.—After a few words of explanation from Earl FORTESCUE, the subject dropped.—The Defamation and Libel Bill was read a third time and passed; and several bills passed through committee; after which their lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After several unopposed bills had been advanced a stage (amongst which was the Austrian Slave Trade Bill), and the house had ordered the committal to Newgate, in pursuance of the report of the Epworth petition, of Samuel Potts, for forgery of petitions presented to the house, the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was moved by Sir J. GRAHAM.—Mr. WALLACE opposed the second reading. He considered that the bill being brought in in the month of July, so late in the session, was as great an affront to the people of Scotland as the Act of Anne, which had been passed with such breathless haste. The bill, instead of removing, would only tend to create doubts and litigation hitherto unknown. He moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—Mr. B. COCHRANE said that this was almost precisely similar to the unsuccessful bill brought in by Lord Aberdeen in 1810. It threw the power into the hands of the Court courts.—Mr. RUTHERFORD also expressed his surprise at the bill being brought in at this late period of the session. If the bill were to be brought forward at all, it should have been introduced before the secession; but in the present temper of the people it would only aggravate the evils, and drive more of its members from the Established Church.—Sir W. FOLLETT differed from the hon. gentleman as to the propriety of introducing the bill before the secession. No Government could sanction or satisfy the claims of the Non-Intrusionists, as they sought the total abrogation of patronage, and even taught that the Church courts could set at defiance the acts of the Legislature. The present measure, whose object was the removal of doubts, was acceptable to the General Assembly and those adhering to the Established Church. That some measure was necessary was clear; for this question had not been decided by the House of Lords; it had not been settled by legislative decision; and if it was left open, the same scenes which we had witnessed would recur, and the people would be still in a state of uncertainty as to the course to be taken. In proof of this he referred to the various judgments which had been delivered. Believing it to be the wish of the people that this matter should be settled, the only question to decide was in what way would you settle it. It would be most injudicious to give power to the people, as we had had experience from certain livings in this country. He denied also that it was vesting in the Church any power which it did not before possess, for the General Assembly had the right to pass the Veto Act, or any other act giving the Church the power to decide arbitrarily.—Lord J. RUSSELL thought there must be something in the bill very indefensible, since, in his opinion, the learned Solicitor-General had failed to give any answer to the able speech of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Rutherford). He complained of the House of Commons enacting a declaratory law contrary to the opinion of Lord Cottenham and the highest legal authorities in the land. According to this bill, a clergymen might now preach, anybody might object, but there was no power in any one to come to a decision. This bill, then, by its enacting part, gave a new and dangerous power to the Church. It gave a judgment to the Church courts on the objection of two or three persons, against the opinions of all the rest of the congregation. Both, then, in its declaratory and enacting part the bill was one which the house ought not to pass. He was told that great numbers of those who remained in the Church were adverse to this bill, thinking that it would not only not be beneficial but injurious to the Church of Scotland. If, then, you were likely to make fresh division in the Church, you had better not legislate at all than legislate in the manner you proposed. In endeavouring by this bill to conciliate the high Church party, you would be doing great injury to the Church of Scotland—you would only be legislating for those who, on behalf of this Church, put forward more pretensions than were ever put forward by the Popes, and at last the people of Scotland would come forward and demand its abolition.—Sir G. CLERK deplored the unfortunate differences which this question had occasioned in the Scotch Church. He approved of the bill as carrying out the wish of the people of Scotland to revert to the act of 1790, they still retaining their objections to the act of 1711.—Mr. F. MAULE deeply regretted the separation of a large body of the clergy and laity, of whom he was one, from an establishment which they looked on with feelings of affection; they had so done with sorrow, but they looked with perfect indifference on the result of this bill. They felt that it would not withdraw from their ranks a single individual, or prevent any one now remaining in the Church of Scotland from coming to them, who would do so from any appreciable motive.—Mr. A. CAMPBELL with great warmth opposed the bill as most unconstitutional and most unworthy of a Conservative Government.—Mr. H. JOHNSTONE hailed the bill as a great boon to the whole population of Scotland.—Sir R. PEEL said that the question was whether, after the conflicts which had taken place, the legislature should abandon all attempts to come to a satisfactory adjustment. The present General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, through its regularly constituted organ, advised and encouraged her Majesty's Government to legislate on this subject. In 1834 the General Assembly had attempted to regulate the right of patronage, but that power had been disputed by the law courts. Application was made to Parliament, who refused to give the right to the Church. For the purpose then of giving satisfaction to the great body of the people, it was attempted by this bill to define their rights. It was proposed that there should not be the power of assigning causeless objections to the presentee, but it was proposed to reserve to the Church courts the power of determining whether those objections were valid, and he denied that this increased the power of the Church. His belief was that the bill was acceptable to a very large portion of the people of Scotland; he believed that the secession from the Church would have been much larger if her Majesty's Government had refused to interfere by legislation. The impediment of the Veto Act had been removed, and he trusted a large body of the house would support her Majesty's Government in their attempt to abate a tremendous evil to Scotland and to the cause of religion.—The house then divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 98 to 80.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Shaftesbury having taken their seats in front of the throne, a few minutes before five o'clock, as lords commissioners for giving the royal assent to divers bills which have passed both houses since the last commission, and the Speaker with the members of the Commons having been summoned to the bar by the usher of the black rod, the following bills received the royal assent, with the accustomed formalities:—The Woolen, &c., Manufactures Bill; Loan Societies Act Continuance Bill; Bridges (Ireland) Bill; Burry Navigation Bill; Infant Orphan Asylum Bill; Edinburgh Water Bill; Rochdale and Manchester Road Bill; Earl of Gainsborough's Estate Bill; Morris or Wilkinson's Estate Bill; M'Culloch's or Roupell's Estate Bill; Oxnam's Estate Bill; Berwick-upon-Tweed Corporation Bill.—The Speaker with the members of the Commons then withdrew, and the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsack.—The Duke of Wellington laid upon the table, by command of her Majesty, papers relative to the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Ordered to be printed.—On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, the Commissions for taking Affidavits in Scotland and Ireland Bill was read a second time.—The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Public Works (Ireland) Bill, Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, Slave Trade Treaties Act Continuance Bill, Controversy Elections Bill, Bills of Exchange Act Continuance Bill, and Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.—Adjourned to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and was occupied during the morning sitting with the Coalwhippers Bill, the committee on which was postponed till Tuesday next.—On the house resuming, at five o'clock, Colonel KUSH-BROOK moved for a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. BLACKSTONE moved, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill for an effectual inquiry into bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the borough.—Sir G. GREY thought the house would stultify itself if it at once issued the writ, and allowed a compromise such as was proved before the committee to take place. He supported the amendment for a committee.—After a few words from Sir R. H. INGLIS, Sir R. PEEL said he should give his vote for the disfranchisement, finding it recommended by the unanimous opinion of the committee. Having read the evidence, he found that the borough had been guilty of such acts of corruption as disentitled it to the privilege of sending members. The report had left an impression on his mind that the main cause of the evil was a compromise between the parties. The means which had failed before in eliciting complete truth might fail again, but still he thought the borough was entitled to no favour. He thought that the house was at liberty to exhaust every means of inquiry. He was unwilling to lay any ground for introducing further constitutional alterations, but he was certain that the continuance of bribery would do more to lay the foundation for further changes than any other act. It was to protect the house against these changes that he should adopt this motion.—Mr. ELLICE said that the house never sent bills on this subject, with the least hope of favour, to the other house.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE hoped that, if this bill should be rejected, the house would be prepared to maintain its ground, and refuse the issue of this writ, as was done not only in the case of Stafford, but Warwick and Herford.—The house then divided, when the amendment was carried by 138 to 25, and leave was given to bring in a bill to make further inquiry.—Lord J. MANNERS then moved a resolution against the existing restrictions on the exercise of private charity and munificence. After pointing out the miserable condition of the people of England and Ireland, and stating that nothing had been done for them, he proceeded to argue against the restrictions of the statutes of mortmain, which he contended was no longer necessary. He particularly looked upon their removal as a benefit to Ireland. As regarded the Romish Church, what danger could there now be in granting lands in perpetuity? But there might be certain limitations in accordance with the spirit of his motion. There might be a limitation of value—viz., that not more than one-third of the value of lands should be left to charitable purposes. What an absurdity was it that lands might be left to a museum or menagerie, but not a college or a cathedral? We wanted more colleges and even more religious houses and monastic institutions, of which he regretted the dissolution. Another limitation which he proposed was that of time. He instanced the inexpediency of the present law by stating a case where an elderly lady was now anxious to leave £25,000 for the erection of churches in the north of England, which bequeath the lawyers were unanimously of opinion would fail unless she lived a year after the gift. He concluded by calling on the house to give free scope to the exercise of charity, and sweep away the cobwebs and meshes of the legislation of less civilised ages.—Sir J. GRAHAM observed that the noble lord's proposal was certainly of a most sweeping nature, for he would at once abolish laws which had existed since the reign of the English Justinian, Edward I. He admitted that the alteration, if advisable, ought to be extended to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, for in those days superstition was not confined to one church. He called on the house to bear in mind the noble lord's declaration, that we wanted more religious houses and monastic institutions. Giving full credit to the noble lord for his intention, he could not help thinking that the noble lord's proposition should be placed before the house in the shape of a bill and not of a resolution.—Mr. C. BULLER did not wish to speak against any statutes which gave work to gentlemen of his own profession. By the skill of the conveyancer lands might still be left to corporations, but it should be the business of a legislator to do away with statutes which might so be evaded. However, he denied that any evil now resulted from leaving land to corporations; he wished full scope to be given to private benevolence, and thought all fear of children being disinherited might be avoided by adopting some such provision as the 9th Geo. II.—Sir R. INGLIS said, that having formerly suggested the expediency of modifying the statutes of mortmain, he did not look on this proposition with disfavour; but he could not go to the extent of the noble lord who regretted the dissolution of religious houses, nor could he agree with the right hon. baronet who would apply the alteration equally to Roman Catholic and Protestant purposes. He never would permit the pre-eminent claims of the Church of England to be discouraged.—Mr. BERNARD deprecated the extensive terms of the motion, and could not go the whole length desired by the noble lord.—After some remarks by Mr. BORTHWICK, Lord EBRINGTON, and Mr. BROTHERTON, Lord J. MANNERS withdrew his motion, expressing an intention of renewing it next session.—Mr. WARD then brought forward his motion for an address to her Majesty, representing that the discontents of Ireland were not to be allayed by measures for the repression of local violence; that amongst the most prominent of them was the appropriation of the whole ecclesiastical property to a small section of the population, and that the house would concurred with her Majesty in endeavouring to effect such a settlement as would remove all just ground of complaint. His plan was to declare that all were equally entitled to the tithe fund, to break up the present establishment altogether, to consider archbishops and bishops as totally unsuited to such an establishment, to give back the churches which were Catholic before the reformation, and you might then succeed, perhaps, in changing a feeling of provincial nationality into one of imperial nationality. As the basis of the distribution of the fund he would have perfect equality between all classes of religionists. He would vest the sum in the hands of commissioners, give proportionately to each of the denominations of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholics, substitute congregational for a parochial system, and pay the clergy according to the number of his flock, and not the size of the parish.—Mr. CAREW seconded the motion.—Lord ELIOT, on the part of her Majesty's Government, could not give any countenance to the present proposition.—The debate was then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Church was resumed by Mr. TRELEWNEY, who called on the house to remember that they must either abolish the Established Church in Ireland or submit to the alternative of civil war.—Sir R. H. INGLIS criticised Mr. Ward's plan for distributing the revenues of the Irish Church Establishment. He referred to the understanding as to the stability of the Church at the time of the granting of Catholic emancipation, controverted the interpretation put by the hon. member for Sheffield on the treaty of Limerick, and said that the main point on which he opposed the motion was, that he believed the Church of England in Ireland to be the true Church.—The Earl of Listowel attributed the evils of Ireland to the attempt to force a Protestant Church upon a Catholic people. Since the union there had been no real union, and one great source of discord was the English Lord Lieutenant. Let them deal with the Church of the minority, who were already sufficiently burdened with their own church. Would to God such a policy were adopted, instead of the offensive Arnes Bill, whereby the existing breach between the two countries would be greatly widened. If such were the course, he would be no advocate for repeal.—Lord BERNARD, as a member of the Church, to which he was decidedly attached, gave his firm opposition to the motion of the hon. member for Sheffield.—Mr. B. COCHRANE considered the maintenance of the Established Church in Ireland was essential to the maintenance of the union. They must look at the question as if the whole of the population of the country might be Protestant. The Church of Ireland was not unpopular. He then proceeded to require that the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government should treat those who might differ from him on any point with more forbearance—should not call upon them to go to the other side, but should allow them a certain degree of independence—without this he was not anxious for a seat in the house.—Mr. V. STUART said that this was not a question of religion; it was a question of money. He deprecated the question being put, upon the ground of the members of the Church of England constituting a majority of the empire, whereas they should look to the Catholic majority in Ireland.—Mr. HARDY was proceeding to address the house, when an hon. member moved that the house be counted; and forty members not being present, the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the house to a libel which appeared against him in the *Examiner* newspaper, which represented him as having charged Mr. Cobden with encouraging assassination, whilst addressing their lordships on the subject of Lord Campbell's Libel Bill, and concluded by saying that he would proceed against the paper by an action at law.—Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A number of bills were forwarded a stage.—Mr. WARD complained of the want of support he had met with on the Irish Church question, and said he would proceed no further with his motion.—The house then went into committee on the Limitation of Actions Bill, when counsel were called in to be heard in argument against the measure. The bill was ultimately allowed to go through committee, and the house then went into committee on the Irish Poor-Law Bill.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The affidavits (Scotland and Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. Report on Monday.—The Spirit Duties (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Committee on Monday.—The Slave Trade (Austria, Mexican Republic, Chili, and Portugal) Bills were each read a second time.—The Excise Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. The house resolved itself into a committee upon the Hackney and Stage Carriages Bill. On clause 30 being proposed, which imposes a penalty of £20 on the drivers of public vehicles if they do not take any property found in them to the head office of Stamps, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he thought £10 was a sufficiently high penalty, unless the drivers received some remuneration for their trouble—say so much a mile from their stand.—The other clauses were then agreed to, and several new clauses were added to the bill; after which the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-

morrow.—The Highway Rates Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the order of the day for the house resolving itself into committee on the Theatres Regulation Bill being read, Sir J. GRAHAM assured the hon. gentleman that the bill had been brought forward for any purpose rather than for discouraging the dramatic art. The bill did not interfere with the rights of the patent theatres; that point had been carefully considered, and the highest legal authority had been consulted on the subject. At that moment Shakspeare's plays were being acted at the Haymarket, under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain's license, notwithstanding the existence of the patents. With respect to the legal right of the patentees, he would refer to the answer of his late Majesty King William IV., to the application of Mr. Arnold, for an extension of the license for the Lyceum. On that occasion the Lord Chancellor and three judges, who had been consulted with him, had reported that it was beyond the reach of doubt, that there were powers vested in the King to make any changes he might think proper in the existing patents, or to grant to other parties rights inconsistent with those granted in former times.—Captain PECHELL thought the explanation of the right honourable baronet would prove satisfactory.—The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.—The clauses were agreed to, the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow.—The order of the day for going into committee on the Players of Interludes Bill was postponed for three months.—The house then resolved itself into a committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.—After a trifling debate, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a special committee to inquire into the conduct of the magistrates at Hull, who, in May last, dispersed a Chartist meeting.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the inquiry, stating the magistrates had only done their duty.—The house divided: for Mr. Duncombe's motion, 29; against it, 83; majority, 54.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

CHELTENHAM.—BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER, AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night last, a murderous attack was made between Tewkesbury and Ashchurch, on the person of Mr. Thomas Newman, plumber and glazier, residing at Winchcombe, by two ruffians, who dreadfully beat him about the head and face with blunt instruments, until life was nearly extinct, and afterwards robbed him of about £3 10s., a snuff-box, &c. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of this distressing occurrence, and we are sorry to say the unfortunate sufferer lies in a dangerous state.

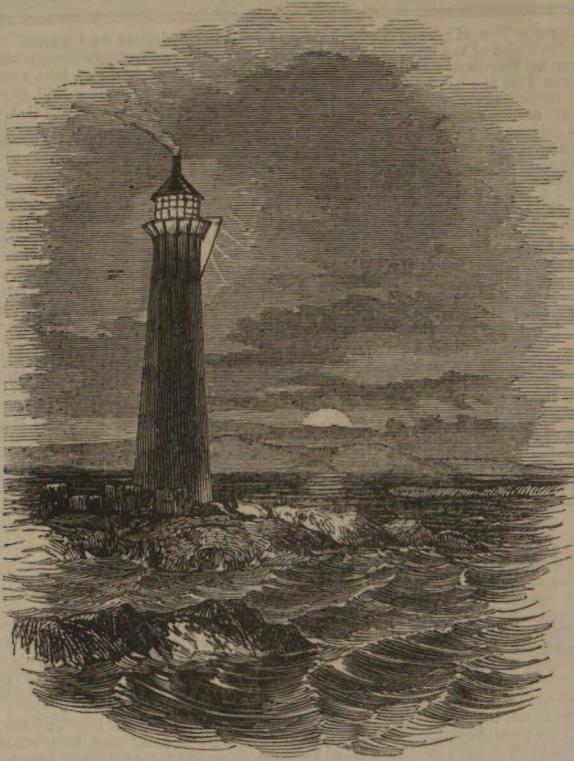
DONCASTER.—On Tuesday last a combined meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, with the West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society, was held in the Mansion-house, Doncaster, for which tickets had been gratuitously presented to all who would accept of them. At the appointed time the great room of the Mansion-house was almost filled. The chair was taken by the Earl Fitzwilliam; and among the company present were the Earl of Zetland, Earl Spencer, Lord Morpeth, Sir John Trollope, Bart.; H. S. Thompson, Esq.; Legard, Esq.; J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P.; Charles Wood, Esq., M.P.; Pusey, Esq.; W. R. C. Stanfield, Esq., M.P.; Rev. G. Thorpe proceeded with his paper, the subject of which was—“The indications which are the guides for judging of the fertility of soils.” To give any report or outline of the paper, would be rendering an injustice to both to it and the author; we shall, therefore, merely state that it was listened to with the greatest attention, and applauded at the conclusion.—Mr. Pusey proposed, and Viscount Morpeth seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Thorpe for his excellent paper; after which several resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the society, and the meeting adjourned.—At five o'clock about 170 gentlemen sat down in the banqueting-room at the Mansion-house, to an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Gordon, of the Salutation, in the first style of elegance. Earl Spencer in the chair.

STAMFORD.—AWFUL THUNDER-STORM.—On Monday Stamford was visited by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain. The discharges of electric fluid, succeeded by loud and heavy claps of thunder, commenced about half-past one o'clock, and continued with awful effect till near two o'clock, at which period the storm ceased for about ten minutes, when another and a more dreadful discharge took place. A man was struck to the ground, and deprived of his sight and hearing, in which state he still remains. In other parts of the town the effects of the lightning are described as being awfully grand; illuminating darkened apartments, playing with vivid effect on polished metals, and producing snapping discharges where its progress became impeded by non-conducting bodies. The lofty spire of All Saints' Church has sustained some damage, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained.

ROCHESTER.—THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ROCHESTER HAS BEEN GREATLY EXCITED DURING THE PAST WEEK BY THE MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF TWO PERSONS NAMED WILLIAM EDWARD HENDERSON AND ANN HANNAH SANCTO, WHO COMMITTED SELF-DESTRUCTION BY FIRST TYING THEMSELVES TOGETHER BY THEIR ARMS AND THROWING THEMSELVES FROM A BOAT IN THE RIVER MEADWAY. AFTER HEARING THE WITNESSES AT THE INQUEST THE CORONER EXPRESSED HIS CONVICTION THAT THE JURY WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN RETURNING A VERDICT THAT THESE TWO PERSONS WERE EACH IN A NATURAL STATE OF MIND WHEN THEY COMMITTED THE MUTUAL ACT OF SELF-DESTRUCTION. AFTER BEING LOCKED UP FOR SEVERAL HOURS IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT TWELVE OF THE JURYMEN CAME TO THE VERDICT OF *RETOUR DE SE*, WHILST THE FOREMAN OF THE JURY, MR. HARROW, OF HIGH-STREET, ROCHESTER, REFUSED TO SANCTION SUCH A VERDICT. THE RESULT WAS THAT THE CORONER RECORDED A VERDICT IN UNISON WITH THE TWELVE JURYMEN, LEAVING OUT THE FOREMAN, WHO PROTESTED, AND REFUSED TO SIGN HIS NAME TO THE NECESSARY DOCUMENT. THE CORONER, AS SOON AS THE TWELVE JURYMEN HAD SIGNED, ISSUED HIS WARRANT FOR THE BODIES TO BE INTERRED, AND THEY WERE CONSIGNIED TO THE EARTH AT 10 O'CLOCK ON MONDAY NIGHT. HENDERSON WAS BURIED IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. MARGARET'S IN THE PRESENCE OF NEARLY 500 PERSONS. THE CORPSE WAS FOLLOWED BY HIS FATHER AND MOTHER WITH FIVE OTHER FRIENDS IN DEEP MOURNING. THE COFFIN WAS COVERED WITH A VELVET PALL. THE NIGHT WAS DARK, AND THE FAINT GLIMMERING OF A FEW LIGHTS ROUND THE GRAVE GAVE TO THE SCENE A SOLEMN ASPECT. THE YOUNG WOMAN WAS BURIED IN STROUD CHURCHYARD. BEFORE THE CORPSE WAS BROUGHT OUT FROM THE PARENTS' RESIDENCE IT WAS FOUND NECESSARY TO MAKE A PASSAGE THROUGH THE DENSE MASS OF PEOPLE WHICH HAD CONGREGATED BY THE POLICE. THE CORPSE WAS FOLLOWED BY THE FATHER AND MOTHER OF THE DECEASED, WITH FOUR OTHER MOURNERS; UPWARDS OF 1000 PERSONS ACCOMPANIED THEM TO THE GRAVE. THERE WAS NO INDECENCY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE EXCITEMENT, AND MANY OF THE FEMALES PRESENT WEPT AUDIBLY DURING THE BRIEF CEREMONY. THERE WAS NO RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

## WRECK OF THE PEGASUS.—HOLY ISLAND.

This romantic spot derives a melancholy interest from its proximity to the Goldstone rock, whereon the Pegasus steamer has just been wrecked. The island is of an irregular form, about eight miles in circumference, nearly four miles long, and two miles broad; it is distant about two miles eastward of the main land; but, on account of some quicksands, passengers are obliged to make so many detours that the length of the way is nearly doubled. The island, though really part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham. It was called by the Britons <i



FARNE LIGHTHOUSE.

shore by the fishing-boats. The cabin staircase and skylight were attached to the deck, as also the cabin floor. Below the deck was a writing-desk marked "William Banks, 1836." It was opened in presence of witnesses, and was found to contain a dozen copies of a periodical, entitled "the Church." On the cabin floor the fishermen also found some silver spoons and toddy ladies. A cask of whisky came ashore on the same day, marked "Scott and Allan, Leith." A satin cloak, lined with fur, was picked up. A work-box has also been picked up, containing knife, scissors, needles, looking-glass, &c., and marked "E. E.;" also, a pocket-handkerchief, a frock, and mits. At North Sunderland some portions of the wreck and slight articles of property have been found: amongst them a small box belonging to the mate, containing a note of part of the ship's expenses, and 15s. in silver.

The following is a statement of the number of passengers and crew of the Pegasus, according to the best informed quarters:-

Cabin passengers ..	18
Steerage ..	23
Crew, including firemen ..	14
Total ..	55
Saved ..	6
Drowned ..	49

#### THE LATE MR. ELTON.

This admirable actor, whose melancholy and most unexpected death is now recorded as having happened through the wreck of the Pegasus steamer, was born in the year 1794, and educated with a view to follow the profession of a solicitor; and for a considerable time he was in the office of Mr. Springhall, of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; but having imbibed a passion for theatrical representations, he became a member of a private theatre in Wilson-street, Gray's Inn-lane, conducted by Mr. Pym, a place celebrated for having given the first rudiments of the art to several eminent actors

among them the late John Reeve. In 1823, after being tried for a short time some of the small provincial towns, he obtained an engagement at the Olympic Theatre, where the late Tyrone Power was then engaged. Mr. Elton remained only a short time; and at the Christmas of that year he engaged himself at the Liverpool Amphitheatre, and not being satisfied with his situation there, he joined the company of Mr. Bunn, then manager of the Birmingham Theatre. On the following Christmas his services were retained by the Liverpool manager to personate the character of Napoleon in the "Battle of Waterloo," which spectacle was acted for three months in succession. Shortly after the manager of the Theatre Royal Liverpool proposed an engagement, and Mr. Elton, already very popular in the town, presented himself on the boards of the legitimate arena as *Cominius in Coriolanus*; here he became most popular, but Mr. Vandenhoff being so long established as the leading actor, Mr. Elton could only obtain a first part occasionally. From Liverpool he went to Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Manchester, where he attracted the notice of Mr. Charles Young, then playing for a few nights there. That gentleman expressed himself highly in favour of Mr. Elton's talent, and predicted his speedy removal to the metropolis. He afterwards acted for a season at Norwich and Cambridge, and in the year 1831 made his bow to the Garrick audience in Whitechapel as *Richard the Third*. His success was prodigious: the east-enders hailed him as a modern Garrick; the managers, Conquest and Wyman, liberally advanced his salary, and their treasury was greatly benefited. The Surrey was his next remove, where, after a few months' sojourn, the late David Morris engaged him for the Haymarket Theatre, where he appeared in 1833. He remained one season; and, after various engagements at the London minors, he appeared at Covent-garden, under the management of Mr. Osbaldeston, in the season of 1837, January 10, as *Walter Tyrrell*, in the drama of that name. His claim to the rank of an admirable actor was at once recognised. From that period till his lamented death he continued a member of the theatres royal. Educated and accomplished, he enjoyed the society of the most celebrated for talent in literature and the fine arts, and to his necessitous brother actors his time and purse were open. He was chairman and treasurer of the Minor General Theatrical Fund, to which institution he devoted his best energies. He has left seven children to deplore the loss of an attached and devoted father, the youngest being only eight years of age.

#### LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA STEAM-SHIP.

In our shipping intelligence of last week we gave the particulars of the Columbia steam-ship, belonging to the Boston and Halifax Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. We now present our readers with a sketch of this fine vessel, just previously to her going to pieces upon Black Ledge Reef, near Seal Island, off Townsend Bay, on the south-west coast of Nova Scotia, on her passage to Halifax. Among

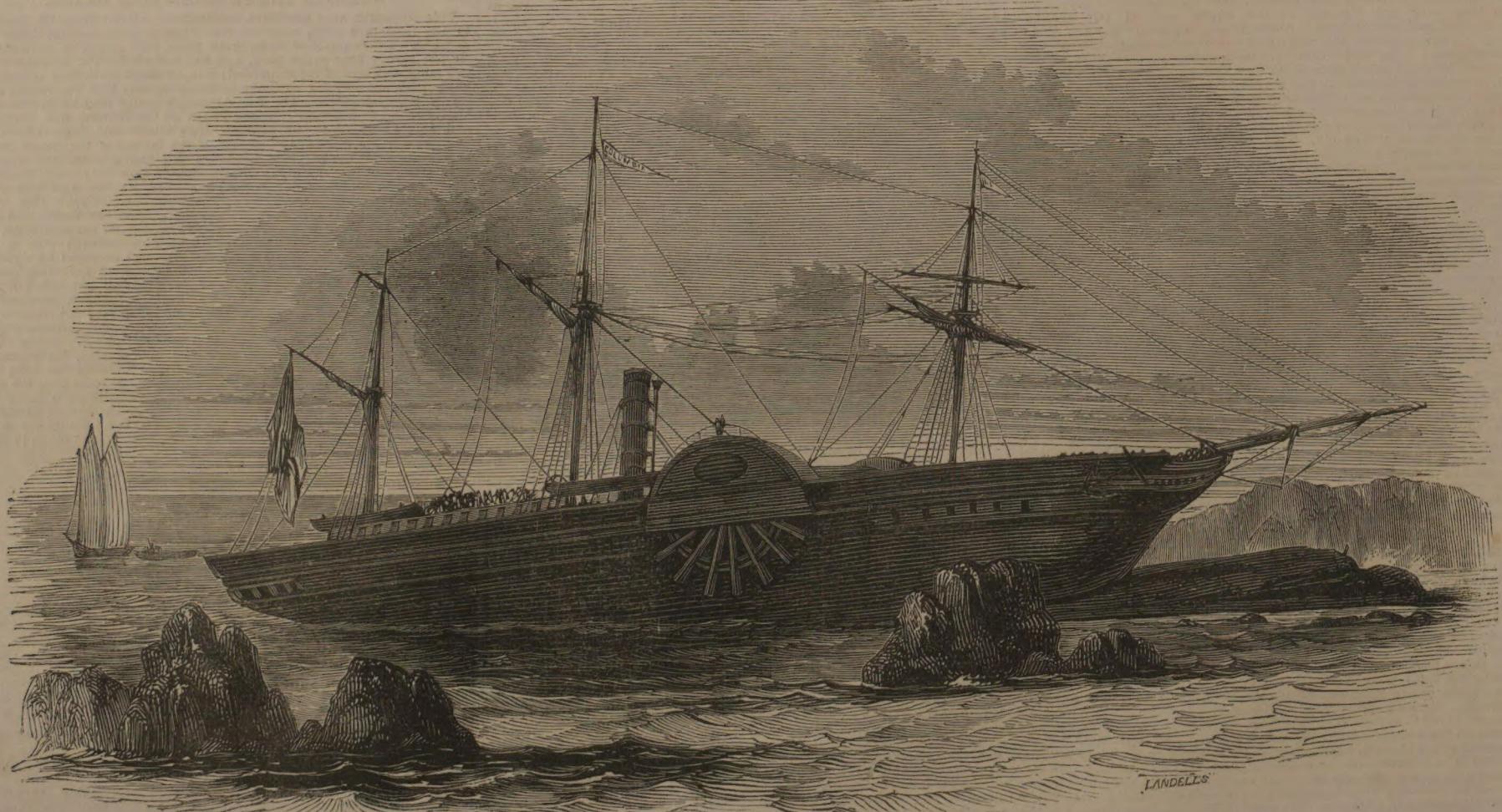


PORTRAIT OF THE LATE MR. ELTON.

the passengers were the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, with his lady and daughter. There were 95 passengers, and 73 officers, crew &c., belonging to the ship, in all 168 souls, all of whom were safely landed on Seal Island. Their preservation was extraordinary, for twenty yards on either side of the ship, with a moderate breeze, would have consigned the whole number to a watery grave. The ship lay on an inclined plane of smooth rock, from her paddles forward, while her stern was in deep water, and, as she strained heavily, it was judged fit to land the lady passengers, or about twenty, who, up to this time, had displayed wonderful fortitude and self-possession, nor did it desert them when placed under the protection of a perfect stranger, the master of Seal Island Light, to land on a small rocky island, with only another family besides his own to take from it its desolate appearance. As the tide receded the steam-ship commenced breaking up, and at three o'clock it was supposed she would be a total wreck. The crew remained to the last, having a number of small vessels at hand, with the hope of removing the engines before she was wholly destroyed. Previous to leaving Seal Island the passengers of the Columbia convened a meeting for the expression of the passengers' opinion with regard to the wreck, and unanimously acquitted Captain Shannon of all blame for the loss; and they resolved to raise a fund for compensating the residents of Seal Island for their kind attention and hospitality.



HOLY ISLAND.



LANDELL'S

WRECK OF THE COLUMBIA STEAM-SHIP.



FATHER MATHEW CELEBRATING MASS.

## FATHER MATHEW IN LONDON.

On Monday a great concourse of people assembled in the Commercial-road East, to hear and see the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who had announced his intention of administering the total abstinence pledge in the ground lately consecrated by a Roman Catholic bishop, on the south side of the Commercial-road, opposite the George Inn. A temporary platform had been erected for the various persons who

ther Mathew, in a loud voice. He then descended from the platform and gave them his blessing, and, after touching them all on the forehead, dismissed them. The same ceremony was repeated about twelve or fourteen times during the day. A batch, having been duly prepared by speeches from Earl Stanhope, Dr. Duley, Mr. Whittaker, and others, and lastly, by Father Mathew himself, knelt down and repeated the pledge after him, and after being touched by

intended to take part in the proceedings, and a few minutes before the arrival of Father Mathew it gave way with a loud crash, precipitating about fifty persons who were on it to the ground. This accident created great alarm; but, fortunately, no person was hurt, and the scaffold was soon put up again, and supported in a more substantial manner. At ten o'clock Father Mathew faced a metropolitan auditory for the first time. He was received with loud cheers, particularly by his countrymen, who assembled in great numbers. The Rev. Mr. Mathew is a gentleman about fifty years of age, of mild and expressive features. His unaffected manner and deportment, and the simplicity of his style when addressing his hearers, appeared to make a great impression on every one. There was an evident sincerity about all his words and actions, which spoke more to the feelings of his hearers than all the speeches, and their name was legion, uttered throughout the day. He was surrounded by the leading members of the various Temperance and Teetotal Societies in London. The poles supporting the platform were decorated with flags and banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions.

Father Mathew opened the proceedings by a short but expressive prayer, and then delivered an address, which was listened to with great attention, on the advantage of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the evils of intemperance. The first persons who presented themselves were a Roman Catholic fraternity called the Holy Guild, who came in procession to the ground, bearing crosses. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity, which has been established chiefly for charitable purposes, knelt down and repeated the words of the pledge after Fa-

ther Mathew, in a loud voice. He then descended from the platform and gave them his blessing, and, after touching them all on the forehead, dismissed them. The same ceremony was repeated about twelve or fourteen times during the day. A batch, having been duly prepared by speeches from Earl Stanhope, Dr. Duley, Mr. Whittaker, and others, and lastly, by Father Mathew himself, knelt down and repeated the pledge after him, and after being touched by

the reverend gentleman, were requested to depart and make way for others.

The police, under the direction of Inspector Rutt and Sergeant Parker, of the K division, greatly facilitated the arrangements and prevented much confusion.

Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew shook hands, and the noble lord addressed the multitude for nearly an hour, and said he had been a teetotaller for many years, and invited his hearers to follow his example. He declared his intention of publicly taking the pledge from Father Mathew, and warmly eulogized the rev. gentleman for his useful and patriotic exertions in Ireland, and expressed a fervent hope that his mission in England would be attended with similar results.

Father Mathew then called upon those who were anxious to come forward and take the pledge with Earl Stanhope to do so. A semi-circle was formed, and 300 men and women knelt down and received the pledge. Earl Stanhope, who laboured under considerable agitation, was directly afterwards embraced by Father Mathew, who, in the enthusiasm of the moment, kissed his cheek. The noble earl smiled, and grasped Father Mathew's hand, exclaiming, "God bless



PORTRAIT OF FATHER MATHEW.

you, sir." The delivery of speeches and the administration of the pledge were proceeded with till dusk, when Father Mathew left the ground, having previously announced his intention of attending in the same place for the same purpose every day this week.

About 3000 took the pledge during the day, one half of whom were Irish. From the appearance of many of them we should say the total abstinence pledge was very necessary. The conduct of the vast multitude was most orderly.

Early next morning the rev. gentleman resumed his labours in the Commercial-road East. Earl Stanhope again attended, and remained on the platform addressing the people, and exhorting them to take the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, for nearly four hours. He was very warmly greeted by the multitude, who, at his request, gave three times three cheers for Father Mathew.

The rev. gentleman addressed the people on the evils of intemperance in a very effective manner, and he related many anecdotes, some of a humorous, and others of a very tragical nature, which told well. He paid a high compliment to the London press for the fairness and candour with which it had reported his proceedings, and at the desire of a gentleman on the platform, three cheers were given for the newspapers. At the request of his countrymen, Father Mathew repeated the words of the pledge in the Irish language. Soldiers, sailors, mechanics, and their wives and children, professional men, and several ladies and gentlemen, were among those who took the pledge during the day.

Among those who took the pledge were many with black eyes



FATHER MATHEW ADMINISTERING THE PLEDGE IN LONDON.

and bruised faces, who appeared to have been recently making great sacrifices to Bacchus. They were exhorted by Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew not to quarrel with any one again, and not to violate the pledge, and they solemnly promised not to make beasts of themselves any more. At sunset the proceedings terminated for the day. Father Mathew retired from the ground, but not before he had passed another warm eulogium on the newspapers for the fairness with which they had reported his proceedings, and the kind manner in which he had been spoken of. He felt deeply the obligation he was under to the London newspapers, and it would stimulate him to further exertions in the cause of temperance and morality. Father Mathew seems to practise as well as to preach total abstinence. During the twelve hours he was on the ground he never tasted food or drink, and he was hard at work talking and administering during the whole of the time. His speeches were imbued with kindly feeling, and he took great pains to convince his hearers that he did not wish to advance the interests of any particular party either in religion or politics, declaring that the Protestants in Ireland, to great numbers of whom he had administered the pledge, had received him with the same cordiality as the members of his own church. Father Mathew has won "golden opinions from all sorts of men" by his affability and simple manners, and he is an example in his own person that cheerfulness can be reconciled with total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. There were upwards of 60,000 persons on the ground during the day.

In No. 39 of this journal we had the gratification of giving a portrait of this truly great man, and in honour of his visit to London we have here presented the two annexed illustrations, which we are satisfied will not be unacceptable to our readers. The personal appearance of Father Mathew is remarkable. The following interesting and graphic account of it is taken from the excellent work of Mrs. Hall, on "Ireland."

No one who sees the Rev. Mr. Mathew will hesitate to believe that he has been stimulated by pure benevolence to the work he has undertaken. The expression of his countenance is peculiarly mild and gracious; his manner is persuasive to a degree, simple and easy, and humble without a shadow of affectation, and his voice is low and musical—"such as moves men." A man more naturally fitted to obtain influence over a people, easily led and proverbially swayed by the affections, we have never encountered. No man has borne his honours more meekly; encountered opposition with greater gentleness and forbearance; or disarmed hostility with weapons better suited to a Christian. His age is somewhat above fifty, but he looks younger; his frame is strong, evidently calculated to endure great fatigue, and his aspect is that of established health—a serviceable illustration of the practical value of his system. He is somewhat above the middle size; his features are handsome as well as expressive. Our brief interview with him confirmed the favourable impression of his character we had obtained from a knowledge of the benefits derived from his labours; and we left him with fervent thanks to God, that a man so qualified to sway a multitude had so wisely, so nobly, and so virtuously applied his powers and directed the energies of his marvellously active mind, feeling how dangerous he might have proved if they had been exerted for evil and not for good.

On Thursday the Rev. Mr. Mathew resumed his interesting and arduous proceedings. At nine o'clock the ground the scene of his labours (which has lately been consecrated as a Catholic cemetery) was crowded to a very great extent. The rev. gentleman, however, did not arrive until shortly after ten o'clock, when, on ascending the platform from which he addressed the assemblage, he was most enthusiastically applauded. During the entire day there certainly could not have been less than 40,000 persons on the ground, the greater part of whom were drawn together through curiosity to see the great Apostle of Temperance, and to witness the administering of the pledge. In the second batch that came forward to take the pledge were several policemen, a recruiting sergeant of the 22nd Regiment, and a Highland piper, dressed in full costume. The rev. gentleman having made some appropriate observations, concluded by administering the pledge. Before the close of the proceedings twenty-five batches came forward, each consisting of about sixty persons, making in all 1500. There were several Protestant clergymen present, and also a great number of foreigners. The attendance would have been considerably greater, but for the unpropitious state of the weather, as it rained in torrents during the greater part of the day.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12TH.

SUNDAY, August 6.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 7.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.

TUESDAY, 8.—Dryden born, 1631.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

THURSDAY, 10.—St. Laurence.

FRIDAY, 11.—Dog Days end.

SATURDAY, 12.—Grouse shooting begins.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 12.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 0	0 21	0 54	1 18	1 46	2 6

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Admirer," Lynn.—The engraving referred to is not by the Glyptographic process, but on wood. See the leader on the prize Cartoons, in a late number of our Journal.  
"J. G. J.," Newbold Lodge, Leamington.—The drawing shall be returned.  
"John."—The executor will, doubtless, write the proper form of receipt for our correspondent to sign.  
"Observer," Brighton, shall receive our serious attention.  
"L. M.," Halifax.—Alderman Waithman was Lord Mayor in 1823-24, but did not serve two majorities. He sat in Parliament in the years named by our correspondent.  
"J. von H.," Tavistock-street.—We have not room for the incident, or for "Zib" on "The Eye Glass."  
"A. B."—We will endeavour to make the insertion suggested by our correspondent.  
"R. H.," Clifton, is thanked. The correction was made as soon as received.  
"A. O. E."—3rd question, yes. The other two next week.  
"T. T."—Manchester, is thanked; but we have not room for the subject.  
"C. H. B."—Boscasle.—The Charities Commission has, we believe, been dissolved.  
"R. M. P."—We have not room for the Whitefield Tabernacle.  
"A Constant Reader."—Protestant.  
Ineligible.—"The Blind Boy to his Mother," by G. B. F.; "Flowers," by E. H.

We sincerely sympathise with our friend, "Candidus Verax," of Kilkenny, whose exertion in behalf of his distressed countrymen is deserving of more grateful acknowledgments than that which we regret to see he has experienced; this, however, is the common fate of disinterested patriots. Mr. Bateman should send us the drawing, and explain the nature of his invention.  
"A Lover of Truth" loses sight of his cherished maxim—"Abuse is not argument." We quarrelled not with the science of astrology, but with the combination of a heartless set of vagabonds to swindle poor ignorant and deluded servant girls out of their hard-earned wages. We have noted his prospectus, and shall watch the progress of the society.  
"Clericus Surinensis" is not the only correspondent who directs our attention to the subject of which he complains. He guesses rightly, that the remedy is, to a certain extent, beyond our control; but care shall be taken to render the evil as innocuous as possible.  
"A. S."—poetical contribution is declined.  
"Smith Smith" will see on referring to our file that we have not been negligent of the subject to which he refers.  
"A Subscriber," Manchester, will find the result of the Durham election in a later edition. Mr. Bright's majority over his opponent was 78.  
"G. L. M." should apply to a music publisher.  
"H. D. Griffiths" must have seen that we have been by no means lukewarm advocates of the cause which he espouses. Let him send us the facts.  
"Zarach's" temperate and judicious expostulation has been received. We shall not lose sight of the object of his solicitude.  
"E. T. C." is nothing if not critical. He cannot have read attentively the article to which he alludes, or he would have spared his strictures. They are taken, however, in good part.  
"E. C." Bristol.—We received his benevolent gift of £6, post-office order, which we have forwarded to Mr. Forth at Kingston.  
"A."—Persons who encourage the wretched imitations of this journal, must be almost as contemptible as the imitators, and we cannot pity their appointment.  
"F. N. Esq." Bognor, justly complains of the conduct of the newsmen in supplying him with a wretched imitation of our journal, and we certainly think he was justified in removing his patronage for so dishonest an attempt.  
"J. K." Aberdeen.—The poet in question is generally thought first-rate.

"A Correspondent," Canterbury.—It is stated "on the best authority" in the "Atheneum" of the 22nd ult., that Messrs. Baring have not undertaken the contract for cutting through the Isthmus of Panama:—"It is quite true that the work of cutting the canal across the Isthmus of Panama is a matter still talked about; but we believe the privilege of executing it remains in the hands of Messrs. Solomon of Panama, to whom it was granted by the Grenadian Republic in 1838. It is said that, under the authority of this privilege, Messrs. Solomon have caused a survey of the Isthmus to be made, and that the result of this survey is to show that a passage may be made between the two oceans, by uniting the rivers Chagres and Grande by a canal of about thirty miles in extent."

A second copy of Mr. Christopher's "Account of the Cape of Good Hope" has been received.

CHESS.—"J. E. C."—Three letters received.

"D. H." "H. Horn," "Blue Jacet," received.

"G. M. F."—Solution correct.

Our chess article is unavoidably postponed.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta at Cowes, arrived too late for this week; we shall illustrate the event by beautiful drawings taken by E. Landells, Esq.

All, or any of the back numbers, may be had by order of all booksellers; or can be had from our office, 198, Strand, by remitting the amount.

Portfolios, which are sold at our office, we recommend to preserve the numbers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Dr. Wilson and Gully on the "Dangers of the Water Cure"; Lee on "Animal Magnetism"; Summerly's "Hand-book for the National Gallery"; Summerly's "Excursions out of London"; Ainsworth's "Windsor Castle," 1 vol. 8vo.; "Rome under Paganism and the Popes," 2 vols.; "Hand-book for Visitors to the Kensal Green Cemetery"; Ainsworth's "Claims of the Christian Aborigines of the Turkish Empire"; Bain's "Applications of the Electric Fluid to the Useful Arts"; Martin's "Vagaries, a Sequel to the Tale of a Tub"; "A Letter on El Dorado at the Cape"; M. Verneuil de Beaulieu's "Rapport sur la Grammaire Espagnole"; "History of China and India," part vi.; also the following periodicals for August:—British and Foreign Review, No. 30; Fraser, Dublin University, and Illuminated Magazines; Martin Chuzzlewit; Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

The advent of Father Mathew to our English metropolis, for the purpose of diffusing more widely and rapidly the wholesome doctrine of temperance among the general community, finds a record to-day in the columns of this journal, and has been very generally and liberally reported in the daily press. The circumstance is in every way worthy of note, for Father Mathew seems to be no powerless missionary, but a man who brings with him to our shores (from a country where he has almost worked miracles in the change which he has wrought in the domestic habits of the people) the prestige of unexceptionable character—who is said to combine fervid eloquence with enlarged views of benevolence, and whose ambition is neither fame nor money, but the virtuous promotion of the happiness of the human race, by a direct expulsion of a great evil in society, which has, no doubt, entailed upon it some of its sharpest miseries and saddest crimes. The welcome of the worthy father has been warm in the extreme—all creeds and classes have awarded to him a respectful reception—there has been no resort to one of the common expedients of our lower classes towards those who interfere with their habitual enjoyments—we mean the habit of disgusting by insult, or defeating by loud ridicule; but, on the other hand, there has been a cordial acknowledgment of the blessings of temperance, and, therefore, an admission of the doctrines of its active preacher; and Lord Stanhope and other philanthropists of rank and influence have as if were grasped Father Mathew by the hand, and presented him as a general benefactor to their countrymen. There is a good deal in this, as a sign of the favourable spirit which has been engendered towards the temperance cause, and we are not without serious hope that it may lead to the best results, particularly if our pastors and spiritual teachers impress their flocks with the importance of abstinence from excess, to the comfort of their families and the happiness of their homes, as well indeed as to their general tranquillity of mind. There can be no doubt of the great influence which the introduction, not of abstract temperance only, but even of extended moderation, would have upon the poorer population of our large towns, as well as of the great metropolis—for it would engender new habits, and in thousands of instances would be the means of exchanging the ale-house and the gin-shop for the church, a result which our clergy must surely regard as most desirable indeed. We do not expect so many and such rapid triumphs for Father Mathew in England as in Ireland, because the same facilities do not exist among the people for clearing the way. In Ireland there are very few among the peasant population who do not put themselves, at least once in every Sabbath, in communication with the ministers of their faith; and the exhortations from the altar to follow the wise course which Father Mathew had prescribed for the people were so frequent and vigorous, so earnest and influential, that they could not fail of their effect. Of course the same causes would produce the same results in England, but they do not exist with the same potency; the attendance of the lower class upon Sabbath worship is by no means so general as in Ireland; and perhaps the very intemperance which we are now seeking to extinguish may have grown into a principal cause. Still the effect of pulpit admonition would be the most powerful auxiliary that Father Mathew could receive upon his benevolent pilgrimage, and we confess that we deem the cause quite worthy of such advocacy.

The fact is, that philosophy asserts her majesty in this matter, and it becomes impossible to hide from reason the great truth that temperance must be among the most godlike virtues of a people. It has in it the elements of self-denial and sobriety, and its action upon the domestic social system must be beautiful and beneficial in the extreme. Candour, therefore, at once compels the acknowledgment that Father Mathew is in the right box, and that all the delusions of sophistry cannot put him in the wrong one, and thus it is better that in a family journal like this, devoted both in religion and politics to the higher purposes of Christianity, to the enforcement of truth and the preservation of public morals, we should give in such adherence to a truly virtuous principle as the community cannot but approve, and as may consistently harmonize with the character which we have sought and succeeded to establish. We do not hesitate, therefore, to proclaim our decided sympathy with the cause which Father Mathew has taken in hand, and to express warm wishes for its success; nor are we without hope that the force of example will act with wholesome strength upon the people, and marked benefit in their moral and intellectual condition will undoubtedly ensue. Whether in town or country, let the doors of our poor cease to be darkened by the footstep of the drunkard—let his passion no longer strike fear and his voice sadness into the hearts of his wife and children—let their little pittance go no longer to make his brow haggard and his brain mad—let him exchange the companionship of sots for the gentler presence of his family, and a natural domestic intercourse with those whom he is bound to love—so shall he find himself more happy, more industrious, and less poor—so, when poor, shall his endurance of poverty be more patient, and the world's sympathy with it more charitable and strong—so shall his home become a dearer paradise than scenes of most inspiring debauchery—and

so shall the little family around wear smiles instead of misery, and be clothed decently with the earnings that else would have been squandered upon drink. Then thoughts of Heaven, too, may creep in upon his intellectual improvement, and he may learn to bend his footsteps and lead his offspring towards the church. Our glance at his changed condition may appear Utopian; but, without exaggeration, the blessings of temperance are sweetening and manifold indeed.

Among the soldiery, too, and in the police, the doctrine will spread with brightening effect; and it is cheering to find how many are ready to practise the self-denial which is likely to secure to them so many gratifying fruits. It was curious to note that, at the great meeting in the Commercial-road, although Father Mathew and Earl Stanhope both fervently addressed the audience, yet that the most impassioned and eloquent oration of the day was delivered by a private soldier of the Grenadier Guards, who seems to have harangued the people in a strain of touching eloquence.

Now, having gone so far in the expression of our general opinions upon the subject before the reader, we desire emphatically to state that our support of the Father Mathew movement is given purely in a social and moral sense; that we would denounce it directly, did we perceive it surrounded by any party or dishonest devices; that we would abjure it utterly, did we find it tinged with any prejudices of creed, or directed against any institution of religion—in a word, did we find it advancing upon any other than the broad principles of general brotherhood, and making its progress for the true and common interest and happiness of the human race. That Father Mathew really preaches his doctrine in this spirit we earnestly believe, from one passage in his speech which we take much pleasure in quoting:—

He had no sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had received in the most cordial manner by clergymen and lay members of the Established Church, by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers—ay, and even Jews, and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. He wished to elevate mankind, and to promote the interests of religion, and the good of the community, by that greatest of all blessings, sobriety.

And, therefore, we say, Heaven give speed to his good mission!

#### RAMBLES IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Long life to the dear devoted reader! Here we are again, once more shaking hands with him with the firm and honest grasp of friendship, and holding him by the button familiarly again. What is the news? *Nous verrons*. All in good time we shall begin to interchange our confidence. We have heard, then, something from France, something from Spain, something from India. It is pleasant to know that in the last-named locality, warm and feverish as it is, things are being treated pretty coolly, and society is subsiding into peace. Sir Charles Napier is "establishing relations" (we believe that is the diplomatic phrase, although the genuine old English meaning of establishing relations is nothing more, according to Cocker and Johnson, than being deuced liberal, and "setting one's family up in business") between the British and the people of Scinde. The victory we have gained seems settling down into matter-of-course possession, and the old grumbler about the morality of the war are now only looking out for a share in its advantages. Even the *Times* appears to think that

Tis now of no more use to blame

The victory he was winning,

For 'tis admitted Napier was

More Scinde against than sinning.

Apropos of the atrocity of the last pun, Scinde is not the only Indian name that has been the means of fetching equivoque from a distance. Said an English inquirer to a gentleman from Ghuznee, "When we urge a man to beat his wife in England, we say, 'Give her a good hiding!' What do you say in India?" To which the gentleman replied, "In India we say, 'Hide-her-a-bad!'" (Hyderabad was, we presume, the locale of the joke.)

Lord Ellenborough was getting popular. He has swallowed his camels, and left off straining at his gnats. He has descended from his stilts, and his prudence is setting his jurisprudence all to rights. Nothing can be more effective than the spectacle of the *Ellenboroughs* amending the *Laws*.

China is "much as usual," with the opium traffic pretty stiffly reviving; so that while the Ministers are asking here for a compensation for the loss of the trade, the trade itself appears to be gaining considerably. By the way, there was a conundrum in the fleet: "Why will England be the ruin of China?" Answer—

"Because the name of her representative is Pot-injure." The news from Paris is all about Spanish intrigue and the new intimacy between Guizot and Queen Christina. The marriage plan appears likely to be foiled, and there is a loud talk of a Coburg for Isabella the Second. Another Coburg! Hurrah for the Coburgs! What would become of the queens if it were not for the Coburgs? Meanwhile the little creature in the Palace at Madrid must be dreadfully flurried. Somebody very exclusively in the *Globe* says they are going to declare her of age at once. This alone is enough to puzzle her a little, but why shouldnt heiresses to the Spanish throne be declared of age from the cradle? They might rock and reign at the same time. Espartero is a lost young man: all his mistresses, including his Royal one, have deserted him, and his countrymen are his masters now. Even Sarah Gosser has proved unfaithful at last. Still he has had the temerity to bombard Seville—the Byron city,

Famous for oranges and women—he  
Who has not seen it will be much to pity;

So says the proverb, and I quite agree.

However, we cannot see the gist of the bombardment. It is not the most humane way of giving *state balls* to the inhabitants. The course chalked out for Espartero by the Parisian press is bitter in the extreme. "First Cadiz—then England—next a broken heart—and, finally, a cemetery!" This is a cruelty peculiarly French.

What domestic? Why, Bright, the Quaker, in for Durham—not in for a penny in for a pound—but in for the Londonderry borough. Dr. Bowring has been facetious upon the subject somewhere.

"Dr. Bowring then rose and said, that he had the proud privilege last night, accompanied by an honourable friend near him, of escorting his friend Mr. Bright to the table of the House of Commons, and he confessed that some melancholy thoughts came over him when he contrasted the opinion out of doors, from which he had come, with the opinions within doors, to which he went. An old epigram ran through his mind at the moment; and he could not help reverting to it and the comment which at the time he made on it. When Dr. Goodenough was called upon to preach to the house a witty member said—

"Tis well enough  
That Goodenough  
Should to the Commons preach;  
For, sure enough,  
They're bad enough  
Whom Goodenough would teach."  
He (Dr. Bowring) thought, that—  
It was meet enough,  
And fit enough  
The House should be enlightened;

For, sure enough,  
They're dull enough,  
And wanting to be Brightened.  
(Great cheers and laughter.)

Well, at all events, Dr. Bowring cuts no great figure for a poet. Considering how often the name of Goodenough is repeated, the joke is bad enough with a vengeance. Bulwer's verses are better, and these we now publish, for the first time.

One day Mr. Bright,  
A queer Quaker wight,  
Whose morals' and coat fitted tight on,  
To Durham went down,  
Just to stand for the town,  
Where he set himself up as a Bright-un.

Mr. Bright, we are told,  
Did his precepts unfold,  
With a heart—than a feather-wing lighter;  
Till the crowd with delight,  
Said his name might be Bright,  
But they vow'd that his wit was far Brighter.

He his principles gave  
Out, in manner quite brave,  
And swore that no mortal should slur 'em,  
So they gave him a cheer,  
And a shout as sincere,  
And so return'd Bright-un for Durham.

Then Bowring uprose  
On the tips of his toes,  
Proclaiming himself quite enchanted;  
The House might delight,  
In his friend Mr. Bright,  
For brightness was all that it wanted.

Then up got a wag  
With a joke in his bag,  
And a voice that proved quite overpowering,  
Tho' of bright things he knew  
That the Commons had few,  
There was nothing too bright about Bowring.

And so progressed very pretty and pleasant electioneering squabbling, and Mr. Bright has taken his seat. He is a very promising person, and we shall see how long it takes him to take his stand. Notwithstanding the defeat of Mr. Purvis, the absence of the Londonderry voters has completely contradicted the assertion of his adversaries, that all his influence was Vane.

Young England!—how young England, as Sam Slick would say, is going ahead. What is young England? Why, rather a nondescript animal—the type of a new class—men who run rather rusty in politics, and very zealous in religion—the politics of independence, and the religion of Puseyism. The main leaders are—

The stiff Captain Rous,  
Who two pins for the House  
Doesn't care, we believe, or two "tanners;"  
With a more gentle boy,  
Quite humanity's joy,  
Who rejoices in being called "Manners."

Perhaps Dr. Bowring might say his was the first introduction of good manners into the house. Sam Rogers used to call the Commons "the assembly with the manners of a sweep," and when asked the wherefore, declared that they had always *Soot on* their Speaker; but since Manners Sutton became Lord Canterbury, the joke has ceased to apply.

Father Mathew is in England at last, and that for the multiplication of his practice. No more drinking! Lush, the barrister, will lose all his briefs; and Lushington, of the Civil Law Courts, will find his decisions drier than ever. "I'm afraid, Dennis," said Lord Barrymore to his postillion, when he landed him out of a storm of rain—"I'm afraid, Dennis, you're very wet." "No, please yer honour, but I'm very dry;" and then of course came the "trating." Not so now.

There's Father Mat  
Stops Brother Pat,  
Who drink like anybody,  
With "Don't throw, pray,  
Yourself away,  
But throw away your toddy."

The "Old Bailey" parody upon "Oh no, we never mention her," will now be verified, and the "Irishman in England" will be able to make a true lament for his potheen. We don't remember whether the said parody has been ever published, but we do remember the parody itself.

#### SONG.

#### THE IRISHMAN'S LAMENT FOR WHISKY.

##### I.

Och! no, we never minshun it,  
The crater's never seen;  
My lips are now forbid to taste  
The thimble of potheen!  
From house to house they hurry me,  
To swig the heavy wet,  
But, och! I get no whisky there,  
And how can I forget?

##### II.

They bid me seek in Hodges' vaults  
The gin that others drink,  
But, tho' I sometimes take a dram,  
'Tis always bad I think.  
'Tis thru the barmaid smiles on me,  
As if to say, "Well met!"  
But, och! I get no whisky there,  
And how can I forget?

##### III.

For ah! there are so many things  
Recal to me the past:  
The jingling of the pewter pots,  
The spirits overcast;  
The swearing of the apple girls,  
The men, a dhrunken set;  
And everything I look upon  
Forbids me to forget.

##### IV.

They tell me Irish whisky now  
Gets cheaper every day;  
They hint that men desert it,  
But heed not what they say;  
Like me, perhaps, they lave it  
Wid a feeling of regret,  
But if they drink as I have drunk,  
They never can forget.

All of which is a piece of fine wild Irish minstrelsy, and quite in accordance with the favourite ballad of which it is a paraphrase. It is, however, less in the spirit of Father Mathew than Father Prout. One thing in connection with the "temperance move" we cannot help noticing, and that is, that while Father Mathew is just

arrived among us, and is administering more pledges than any pawnbroker in the kingdom, her Majesty gives a state ball at Buckingham Palace, and Lord Delawarr issues sixpenny tickets to the coachmen and footmen about the carriages of the nobility to enable them to procure beer or brandy at the pot-houses in the parliaments of Westminster. These "tizzies" are not temperance medals, Master Brook, and the court is evidently not sticking up for the abstinence.

O'Connell has got a fresh accession to the repeal rent—Mr. Ward, an antipathy to the Irish Church—Rebecca, two or three more turnpikes—and Mr. Bunn, Drury-lane Theatre. The turnpikes will never open again, but Drury Lane will; and we suppose we may expect another lease of theatrical glory. Meanwhile the little box in the Haymarket is alive, and Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley's comedy waits the "critic-flat" and the "audience-laugh." We wait the issue of all great things. Reader, Heaven bless thee! *Au revoir, au plaisir*—Oh, dear! Tired, by Jupiter.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated and preached the sermon, taking his text from Galatians, chap. iv., verses 4 and 5.

On Saturday, at half-past one o'clock, the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and a select suite arrived in New Palace-yard in two plain carriages, for the purpose of visiting the new Houses of Parliament, which are now in a state of rapid progression. The royal party were first conducted through the Speaker's court to the river terrace. The splendid view that this noble terrace affords was not lost to the royal party; her Majesty especially remarked upon it. The Queen's attention was next directed by Mr. Barry to the river frontage, the whole of which is so rich in architectural embellishments. Her Majesty, as indeed did the entire party, greatly admired the heraldic sculpture. The Queen, previous to leaving the works, was pleased to express her high approbation of the present appearance of the new Houses of Parliament, and acknowledged in flattering terms the attentions of Mr. Barry, and Mr. Grissel, the contractor. This was the Queen's first visit to the houses, and it occupied about an hour and a half. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health.

On Monday her Majesty's state ball took place, a full, illustrated, and letter-press description of which will be found elsewhere (by permission).

On Tuesday the Princess Sophia Matilda visited her Majesty. Same day Prince Albert presided at a meeting at the office of the Duke of Cornwall, in Somerset House. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, went in the afternoon to Stafford House, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and viewed the interior of this magnificent mansion. After their return to Buckingham Palace her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal party took a drive in open carriages and four. The Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Captain F. Seymour, joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

On Wednesday Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived in town at half-past twelve o'clock from her residence in Bushy Park. Her Majesty, attended by Lady C. Somerset, went to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon and visited the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace. The Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, left town at half-past five o'clock for Bushy House, Bushy Park.

The King of Hanover, attended by Captain Slicher, honoured the Earl and Countess of Jersey with his company at dinner on Tuesday at their residence in Berkeley-square.

The King of Hanover has caused cards to be issued for an assembly at St. James's on Wednesday next, the 9th inst. All the invitations are as from "H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland."

**DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR WINDSOR.**—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the royal children, and accompanied by the Queen's illustrious relatives from Germany, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon for the Great Western Railway station at Paddington, from whence they proceeded in the state carriages, by a special train, to Slough, at half-past three o'clock.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office on Thursday at two o'clock. All the ministers were present. The council was summoned by direction of the Earl of Ripon.

**MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—Married, on the 1st instant, at Hurst Church, Berks, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, A.M., vicar of Horsley, Derbyshire, Thomas Broughton Charlton, Esq., of Chilwell Hall, Notts, to Fanny Dora, second daughter of John Walter, Esq., of Bearwood, Berks.—On Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. George Chetwynd, eldest son of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., led to the hymenial altar Lady Charlotte Hill, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Gerald Valerian Wellesley officiated at the ceremony.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF DORSET, K.G.**—We have to announce the death of the above distinguished nobleman on Saturday last, at his residence in Harley-street, in his 76th year. His grace had been for some months in feeble health, and his death was, therefore, not unexpected. He succeeded to the family honours in 1815, on the death of his cousin, Charles Duke of Dorset, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Dublin, whilst on a visit at the Viceregal Court, during the Lord Lieutenantcy of his father-in-law, Earl Whitworth. The late duke was Viscount Sackville previous to his accession; and, dying without issue, the dukedom of Dorset, earldom of Middlesex, barony of Buckhurst, &c., became extinct. His grace was a personal favourite of King George IV. and King William IV., to both of which monarchs he was Master of the Horse, and from the former he received the decoration of the Garter. The late duke has left an only sister, married to Mr. H. A. Herbert, and a niece, daughter of his late brother, the Hon. George Sackville Germain, married to Mr. William Bruce Stopford, of the Foreign-office.

**DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY DUFFERIN.**—Intelligence has been received in town of the death of Elizabeth Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, which melancholy event took place at Mr. D. Stewart Kerr's seat in the county of Antrim, Ireland, who married one of her ladyship's daughters.

**MORTALITY IN HIGH LIFE.—DEATH OF SIR EDWARD SYNGE, BART.**—This respected baronet expired at Cheltenham at the close of the past week. He was born in 1786, and succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, the first baronet, in 1804. In 1809 he married Mary Helen Welsh, by whom he leaves issue. His eldest son succeeds the deceased baronet.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**HER MAJESTY'S SUMMER EXCURSION.**—On Tuesday the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord and Lady Seymour, and a party of ladies visited the dockyard at Deptford, to inspect her Majesty's yacht, which arrived from Chatham on Saturday, for the purpose of having her equipment completed, and to take in the furniture transferred from the Royal George. It has undergone a complete renovation, and is of the most beautiful Spanish mahogany, but plain and neat, consisting of an elegant library of books, wardrobes, state beds, numerous tables, sofas, adapted as beds for her Majesty's attendants, and three others for the Prince of Wales and the two princesses, who will accompany their royal parents on their marine excursions during the autumn. The yacht is ordered to be ready for her Majesty and Prince Albert by the 15th inst., when it is understood her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert will take their departure for Walmer Castle, where they will remain possibly a month, taking an occasional cruise in the Channel. The yacht was afterwards taken into dock, and hauled alongside the basin. The Black Eagle is getting ready very fast to accompany the royal squadron, and has nearly 300 shipwrights at work on her. She will be considerably lengthened, and have engines of 260-horse power, by Penn and Co., of improved make.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of public business. Alderman W. Hunter moved that the court should proceed with the adjourned consideration of the report of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee on the reference relative to the revenue from coal, &c. A number of extracts having been read from the report, Mr. Burn objected to a paragraph recommending the appointment of an inspector, and moved an amendment founded on his objection, which was seconded by Mr. Obbard, and, after a discussion of some length, put and carried, and the report, with the amendment, was then agreed to.

**THE REV. MR. FORTH.**—We have received from this unfortunate gentleman, whose painful and distressing case is already too familiar to the public, a printed statement of the circumstances that have led to his reduced and unhappy condition, and, as far as it goes, we are certainly inclined to believe that his case is one deserving of redress by the Legislature. We are happy to find that our notice of the affair had the anticipated effect of procuring friends for this distressed individual, and that we have in no small degree contributed to relieve his necessities. The munificent contribution from Bristol was forwarded to the rev. gentleman, and we are in possession of his great acknowledgment.

**AERONAUTICS.**—On Tuesday evening, Mr. C. Green made his 286th ascent in his Albion balloon, from the gardens attached to Cremorne-house, King's-road, Chelsea, accompanied by Captain Currie, this being his 41st ascent. About 20 minutes after six o'clock the aeronauts took their seats in the car, when the huge body was released amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. The ascent was beautiful, being almost perpendicular for several hundred yards. The wind was to the west and nearly a calm, so that the machine went slowly in the direction of the metropolis. According to the account given by Captain Currie it passed to the south of London. On reaching a higher atmosphere it came into a current of air to the south-

west, by which its course was directed towards Epping Forest, which was crossed. The greatest elevation attained, was about 7500 feet. The landing was accomplished about 20 minutes past eight o'clock, in the park facing the mansion of Mr. Bramston, Skreen's Park, the member for South Essex, that being about seven miles from Chelmsford, and the distance gone over from Chelsea being about 37 miles. The adventurers were there most hospitably entertained. The aeronauts arrived at Gretna-house on Wednesday evening.

**HEROIC CONDUCT.**—On Monday the body of a man, named William Wright, was taken out of the river, off Millbank, having been drowned the day before under very melancholy circumstances, and it is miraculous that the loss of life did not extend to fifteen human beings; but this is chiefly owing to the heroic conduct of a lad of colour, named Snell, who was the means of rescuing six who were immersed in the water. Sunday afternoon, a party of fifteen, chiefly lads, got a large skiff from a coal-wharf on Millbank, with which they proceeded up the river. When off the Penitentiary wall, the rowers ran the boat across a mooring chain in the river, and almost instantaneously it was upset, and the whole party were precipitated into the water, with a very strong tide, at some distance from the shore. The occurrence was witnessed by many persons on the banks, and the utmost alarm was felt for the safety of the parties, eight of whom, however, were speedily got ashore. Snell got out six of the others by his own unaided exertions, and had actually gone in for the seventh time to secure the rescue of the unfortunate deceased, whom he reached and caught hold of, but finding the suction of the barges too great for him in his exhausted state, and fearing, if he continued, both lives would be sacrificed, he reluctantly made for the shore alone.

#### IRELAND.

**ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.**—At Carrickfergus assizes, on Friday, eleven men were tried for a riot in Belfast on the 16th of July. An application was made by the counsel for the Orangemen to have the prisoners, "orange and green," tried separately. This the judge (Perrin) peremptorily refused; he could allow no distinctions. It was attempted to prove that the Orange party were assisting the police. His lordship, in charging the jury, said a defence of this kind he had never before known to be set up in a court of justice. If persons were apprehensive of outrage, they should make an information before a magistrate; and it then became the duty of the authorities to protect these individuals. It was not permitted that any party should come violently together, to repress what they might consider wrong. It was a mockery for persons arrested in an outrageous mob, who were throwing stones, to say that they were not transgressing the law, but were endeavouring to make peace. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against them all.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The usual weekly meeting took place on Monday at the Corn Exchange-rooms. Mr. O'Connell, who did not arrive until three o'clock, handed in several personal subscriptions. Amongst them were £5 from Mr. V. O. C. Blake, justice of the peace (county of Mayo); £1 from Mr. G. Martin, justice of the peace (county of Mayo); £1 from Mr. Nangle, justice of peace (county of Meath); £5 from Sir R. Musgrave, Bart.; and £5 from Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley Ashe, of York-buildings, Regent's-park, London. He also handed in £200 from St. John's, Newfoundland; and £18 from West Troy, New York. The week's rent was announced to be £2000 10s. 8d.

A great Repeal demonstration had taken place at Castlebar in the West of Ireland, at which resolutions of the ordinary character were adopted.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE IRIS FRIGATE.**—The Iris frigate, Captain G. R. Mundy, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday last, having been ordered suddenly to England in consequence of the sickly state of health of the officers and ship's company. The voyage home and change of climate have already been very beneficial, and all are going on well.

**A TRIAL OF SPEED.**—The Racer, 18, sloop, Commander A. Reed, at Devonport, from Cork, is said, in her cruise with the other vessels of the Irish squadron, to have disappointed the expectations which had been formed of her sailing qualities, and did not prove herself the weatherly vessel her admirers asserted her to be. This sloop, built in 1833, and the other crack vessel of Sir W. Symond's construction, the Dolphin, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant Commander Hoare, built in 1832, was distanced by the Tyne, 26, Captain Glascock. The Dolphin proved a weatherly vessel, but, like all the surveyor's ships, very wet, and for the most time under water. In the two or three trials the Tyne is said to have taken the lead on all points, and whether beating to windward or sailing large, she distanced all her opponents. She carried as much sail as any of her competitors, but there was an apparent inclination to heel over under canvas. The Orestes, 18, Commander Hon. T. S. Carnegie, on each trial was a considerable way astern; so much so, that it is imagined her bottom is foul, and that she requires docking. She has been in commission nearly a year, and has made a voyage to the West Indies. The Lynx, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant Commander J. Burleigh, built in 1833, had not the least chance; she was a long way behind on every occasion.

The 30th were to embark at St. John's on the 1st July for England.

Government has made a grant of £160 to each officer of the Canadian Provincial forces engaged in the war of 1812.

**THE 5TH FUSILIERS.**—It having been reported that a soldier of the 5th Fusiliers, from Birr, dropped down dead whilst on drill, and that his death was produced by excessive duty and parades, Sub-Inspecteur Fortescue notified James Dillon, Esq., coroner, of the circumstance; and that gentleman arrived there on Friday morning, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body. Several reports were in circulation for some time previously, that the soldiers frequently fainted in the ranks, having become quite exhausted from the length of time they were daily kept on drill, &c., and that nightly desertions were taking place from the same cause; consequently, the result of the inquiry was looked forward to with much interest, and considerable excitement prevailed in the town and neighbourhood. After an investigation of some length the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased Patrick M'Manus died by the visitation of God naturally and not otherwise, to wit, of apoplexy, brought on by over-exertion. No mark of external violence on the body; but it is the opinion of the undersigned majority (fifteen to three) that drill and parades are carried to an extreme degree of severity in the 5th Regiment of Fusiliers, particularly at this season of the year."—[In reference to this matter the following took place in the House of Commons on Monday night:—Mr. E. B. Roche said he had been informed that a soldier of the 5th Fusiliers, now stationed in Ireland, had dropped dead on parade; an inquest had been held, and the verdict was that he had died of excessive fatigue at drill. He wished to know if this were true?—Sir H. Hardinge said this was the first he had heard of the matter. He should inquire into it, and state the result of his inquiry. However, in future he hoped, when such questions were about to be put, that he should have notice of them, when the reply and the statement would go before the public together. (Hear, hear.)—Let us hope that the explanation will be a satisfactory one, for as the matter stands it is painful to contemplate.]

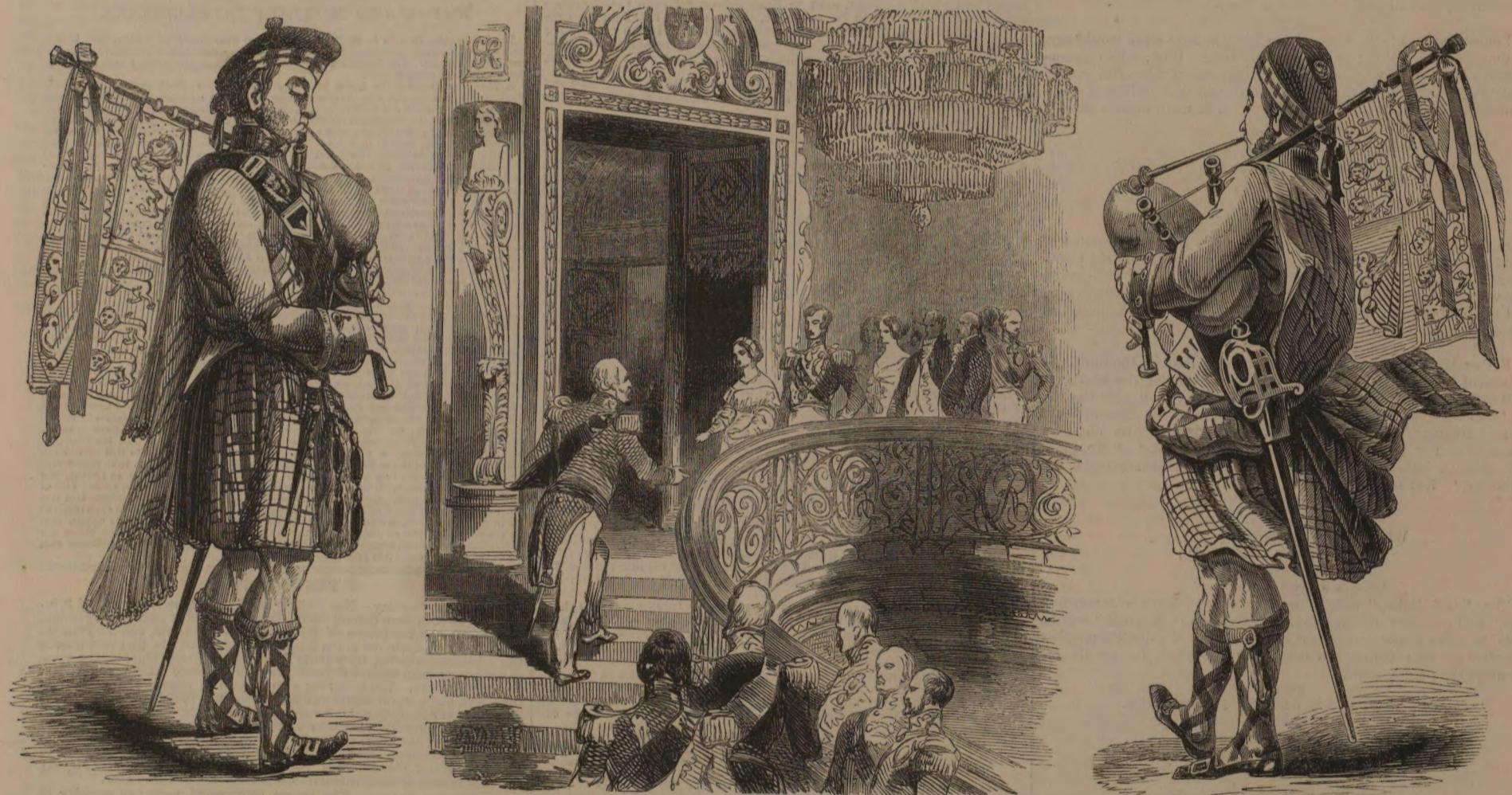
#### POSTSCRIPT.

**WINDSOR, Thursday.**—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and suites, arrived at the Castle at twenty minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards, the royal party having been conveyed from town by a special train on the Great Western Railway. The bells rang a merry peal in honour of the return of the Queen. A royal salute was fired from the Bacheior's Arms. Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha arrived at the Castle later in the afternoon, having accompanied the Duchess of Kent from town. It is not expected that the stay of the Court at Windsor Castle will be prolonged beyond Monday or Tuesday next. The return of the court to Windsor is expected to take place about the following Saturday, the 12th instant. Her Majesty will then remain at the Castle until the prorogation of Parliament.

GRAND STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON MONDAY LAST.



BOW DRAWING ROOM.



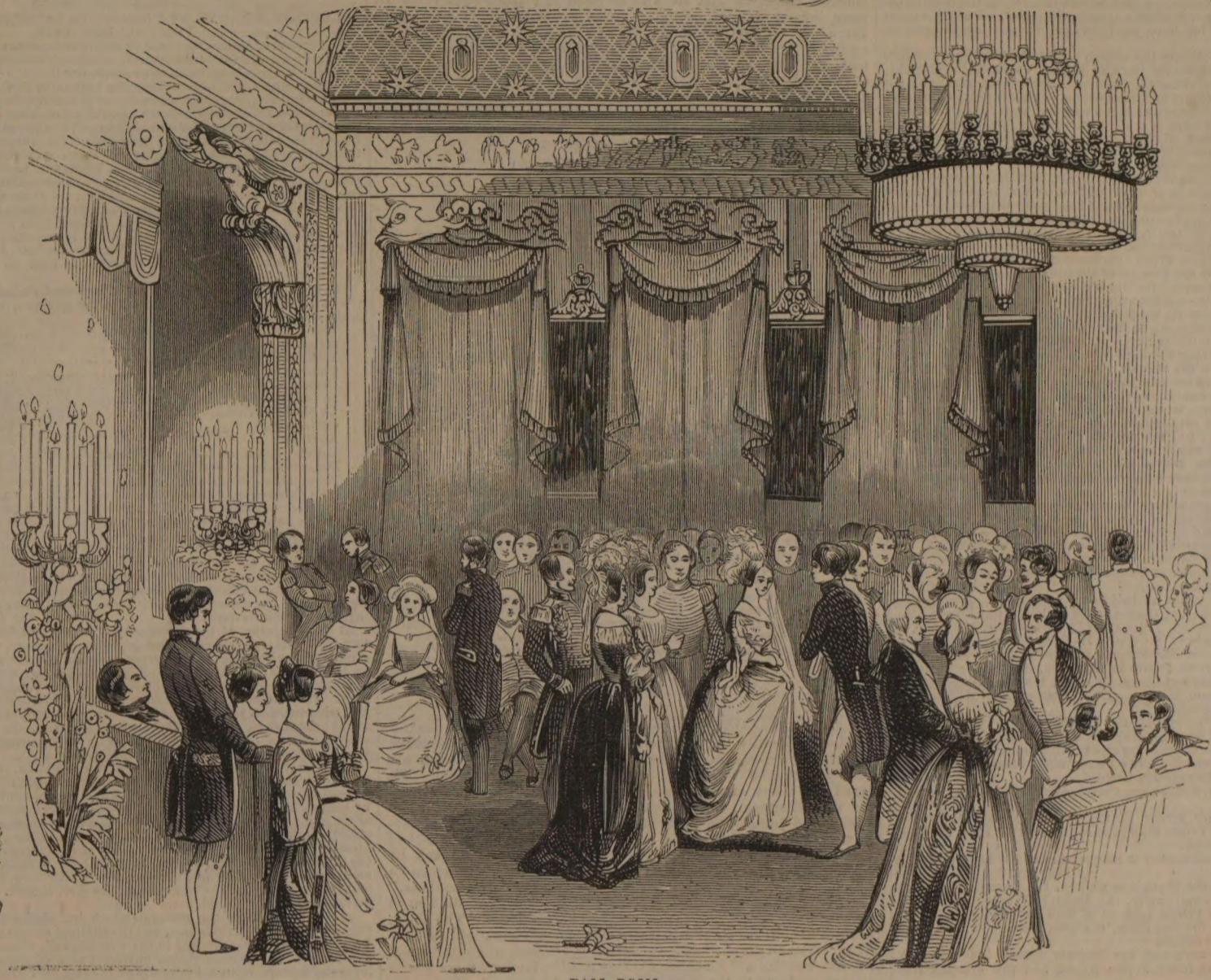
ROYAL PIPER.

GRAND STAIRCASE.

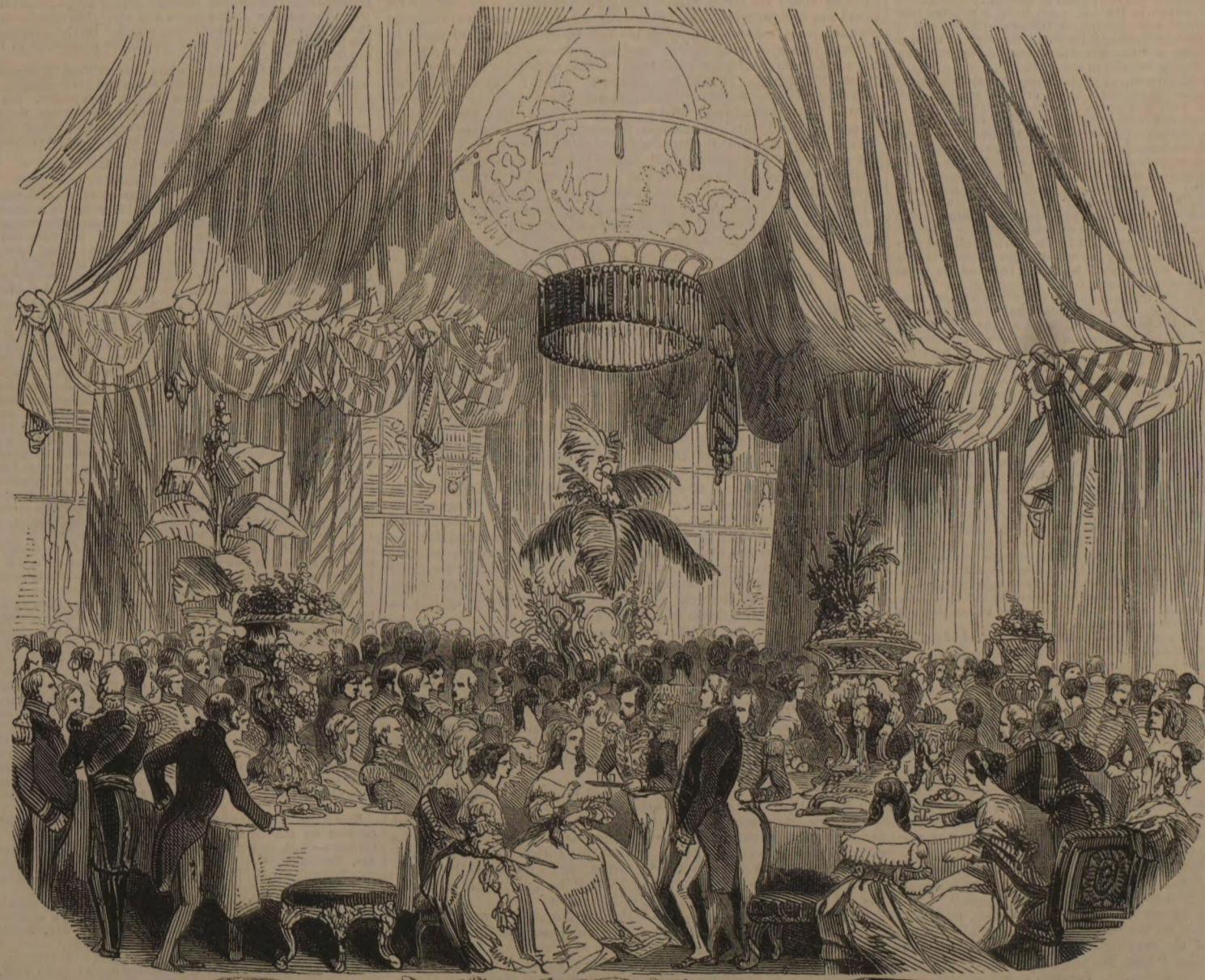
ROYAL PIPER.



MARBLE HALL.



BALL ROOM.



REFRESHMENT TENT.

## HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

On Monday evening the Queen gave, at Buckingham Palace, the second and last state ball of the season, which, in one essential respect, surpassed its predecessor—the number of guests was more limited. Owing to these *fêtes* having been so few and far between, they have been crowded to such an excess as to conceal the display of beauty, and destroy at once the freshness of the most brilliant toilettes, and render the quadrille a scene of pleasure and confusion, with only the semblance of dancing. At her Majesty's ball on Monday week, in consequence of the extended hospitality of the invitations, the same inconvenience prevailed to a certain extent; but at the *fête* of last Monday, on account of the lesser number of guests, the beautiful toilettes of the youthful aristocrats, the stars and orders of the dignitaries, the diamonds and gems of their fair and noble partners, were displayed with far greater effect. Accordingly, we have chosen this *fête* as the best opportunity for presenting to our readers a series of illustrations of the superb *intérieur* of the palace, which have been obtained for our journal with no considerable difficulty.

The first engraving represents the superb marble hall, entered beneath the central portico, and set out for the ball night. This noble apartment, with the adjoining guard chamber, contains 104 columns, each a single block of white marble, with a Corinthian capital of mosaic gold, which cost £30. The architect has here shown much taste and skill by so arranging the double columns that the eye is at once attracted to the details, and attention taken from the defect of the lowness of the ceiling by statues, and by the white marble pavement being surrounded by a mosaic border of different marbles, as a Vitruvian scroll.

The second engraving shows the grand staircase, with the reception of the royal guests. This staircase is of white marble, and consists of a centre and two returning flights; the central flight beyond the first landing being carried up to the entrance of the armoury, from which the effect is beautiful and theatrical. The staircase, in outline and details—especially the rich mosaic gold scroll-work supporting the hand-rail, and the columns, statues, and reliefs—has a most elegant effect. On Monday evening the grand hall and staircase were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, with the exons, lieutenant, and clerk of the cheque; the whole presenting a magnificent scene of pageantry and regal state—not forgetting the royal pipers.

The third engraving represents the bow drawing-room, with the general company. This superb apartment, in the garden front of the Palace, has a dome supported by Corinthian columns of lapis-lazuli in scagliola, the interior of the dome exhibiting the national emblems with rich but light effect. The picture gallery has already been engraved in No. 61 of our journal: on Monday evening it was opened for the general company, and was ornamented with choice shrubs and flowers.

Having crossed the gallery, we reach the throne-room (fourth engraving), most brilliantly illuminated with magnificent chandeliers, candelabra, and branches with wax lights; and the orchestra was covered with splendid drapery of crimson velvet, richly embroidered in gold. This magnificent saloon is 60 feet in length, and 40 feet in height, and its richly-wrought ceiling and decorated walls have been so recently described in our journal (see No. 63), that we pass on to

The fifth illustration, which adjoins the green drawing-room, next to the throne chamber. The windows of this apartment open to the upper or Corinthian story of the grand portico; here was erected Tippoo Saib's tent, in which during the evening refreshments were served to the company. It was lit by "the Indian sun," eight feet in diameter, set round a chandelier, with a powerful reflector, which threw the light downward upon the gay scene with most brilliant effect.

The company began to arrive at half-past nine o'clock. Among the earlier arrivals were the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Ste. Aulaire, Sir Charles Napier, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Sir Henry Halford, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Edward Codrington, Earl of Shrewsbury, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Huntley, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Beauvale, Lord Montague, Lord Glenelg, Sir George Cockburn, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Brougham, and Lord Sandon.

The Duke of Norfolk carried his baton as Earl Marshal.

The Duke of Devonshire wore his diamond-hilted sword, a brilliant star of the Garter, and the motto of the order also set in diamonds.

The Duchess of Kent arrived shortly before ten o'clock, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas and Sir George Cowper.

The King of Hanover arrived at ten o'clock, attended by the noblemen and gentlemen of his suite.

The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at the same time. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George were attended by Lady Augusta Somerset and Baron Kneaebeck.

The royal guests were all conducted to the presence of her Majesty in the yellow drawing-room.

Soon after the arrival of the illustrious visitors, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal family, the Duke Ferdinand, the Prince and Princess Augustus and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, passed from the drawing-room to the ball-room, the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain conducting the Queen.

A quadrille was then formed, and her Majesty opened the ball with Prince George; the *vis-à-vis* being Prince Albert and the Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Quadrilles and waltzes were then danced in this apartment. The Queen and the illustrious party remained in the ball-room until a quarter past eleven o'clock, when her Majesty, attended by the Officers of State and of the Household, passed across the picture gallery and entered the throne-room. The quadrille band played "God save the Queen" on the entrance of her Majesty. Dancing then commenced in this room.

Supper was served in the dining-room. The plateau on the range of tables included a number of very beautiful porcelain vases, and was lit by numerous candelabras of silver gilt with wax lights. The buffet of gold plate at the end of the apartment contained numerous specimens of shields, vases, tankards, flagons, cups, sconces, and other articles of the royal collection, richly and elaborately chased, embossed, and sculptured; a very handsome tureen, in the form of a shell, supported by hippocampi, and richly embellished, forming the centre ornament at the bottom of the buffet, placed between two vases (copies of the Werwick vase), containing white lilies, and placed upon fluted circular plinths of silver gilt. The choicest exotics in flower were interspersed among the collection, the whole being illuminated by magnificient candelabra, and also by sconces with wax lights.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended in the marble hall and performed a number of favourite pieces during the night. The Queen's Guard of the Foot Guards was on duty on the palace lawn, and received the royal family on their arrival with the usual honours.

We have not room for a list of the company. Her Majesty's toilette consisted of a robe gauze Iris sky blue, with a tunic fastened with blush and pink roses and diamonds. The Duchess of Kent wore a tulle dress, garnished with white and gold volants over a dress of white satin. Headress, a garland of diamonds and barbes de blonde in gold. We can only describe generally the other dresses. There were several of damask, with a white ground broché in colours, open at each side, and trimmed with ribbons; skirts in pink crape, with a lace dress over them; dresses in crape, with two large volants cut out in patterns, some in Iris gauze, some in *vert chou*, with three tunics superposed, trimmed with flowers mixed with diamonds; skirts in lilac satin, covered by a blonde dress with volants, were adapted to the inclemency of the season; as well as those in pink satin with three volants of blonde *étagées*, and with elegant bows of ribbon. In the way of lighter costume, there were likewise dresses of tulle, trimmed with garlands offlowers on both sides—and others in pink crape, with two skirts gathered up with bouquets of flowers. The *coup d'œil* was splendid (says the *Morning Post*), and the contrast betwixt the *vaporeux* costumes of the youthful beauties and those of their dignified seniors was striking and pleasing beyond description. One of the most conspicuous toilettes was that of the Duchess of St. Albans, who, in the right of her noble husband's hereditary office, wore a diamond falcon on her sleeve. Dancing was kept up with the subdued spirit, but with the more than ordinary gracefulness, which characterises royal balls, until the moment when only the flickering light, broken flowers, and a little dust, denoted the scene of the premature end of the rare and limited festivities of the Court this season.

The framework of the second page of illustrations is composed of the insignia of the orders of the Bath and the Thistle.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening the opera of "Semiramide" was substituted for that of "La Cenerentola," giving Grisi an opportunity of developing her fine tragic powers to the utmost advantage. Her queenly deportment in this part is, if possible, still more majestic than the Pasta's, while her singing is perfection itself, which could not be always said of the other great *cantatrice's*. The duet with Fornasari, in the 2nd Act, "La forza premiera," was the *morceau* of the night, and perhaps was never before so deliciously sung. The new bolero was substituted for the celebrated rival *pas*; but somehow, notwithstanding all Elssler's grace and finish, the Euphrasynic wildness and freedom of Cerito seem to "enchant you more."

On Thursday the first of *chefs d'orchestre*, Costa, took his benefit, and was amply repaid for the pains and the taste he bestowed upon the entertainments of the evening. The chief novelty was the first act of Mozart's charming "Cosi fan tutte," and never perhaps was it more magnificently performed. Persiani's *Fioridiligi* is imitable, and Molitini's *Dorabella* was all that even the composer himself could have desired. The new *divertissement* or *petit ballet* entitled "Le Délire d'un Peintre," is one of the prettiest conceits that ever emanated from the creative fancy of Perrot, and afforded Fanny Elssler full scope for her great pantomime as well as dancing powers. Never did she appear more fascinating, particularly in a

*pas* called "La Castellana." An act of "Guglielmo Tell" followed, next came an act of "Don Pasquale," the whole concluding with the splendid *ballet* of "Alma," thus including the entire resources of this magnificent establishment in one artistically-chequered evening's entertainment.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

On Wednesday evening last this delightful house was well filled by an audience who seemed to deeply feel that their visit to a scene of customary merriment was of necessity changed to one of pity and condolence; and that the attempts of every present at anything approaching to hilarity were in some measure frustrated by the melancholy reflection that he who so often had trod that stage to their infinite delight, would "never come again!" Alas! poor Elton! "take him for all in all, we shall rarely look upon his like again!" We are happy to state that the house was crowded in every part, and that the benefit has more than realized the expectations of those who were interested in the result. At the conclusion of the first piece Mrs. Warner presented herself upon the stage, and delivered with much earnestness and feeling the following address (written for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Hood), which seemed most deeply to affect the majority of the audience:—

Hush! not a sound! no whisper! no demur!  
No restless motion! no intrusive stir!  
But with staid presence, and a quiet breath,  
One solemn moment dedicate to death!

(*A pause.*)

For now no fancied miseries bespeak  
The panting bosom and the wetted cheek;  
No fabled tempest, or dramatic wreck,  
Nor royal sire washed from the mimic deck,  
And dirged by sea nymphs in his briny grave:—  
Alas! deep, beneath the sultry wave—  
His heart, once warm and throbbing as your own,  
Now cold and senseless as the shingle-stone!  
His lips—so eloquent!—choked up with sand!  
The bright eye glazed, and the impulsive hand  
Idly entangled in the ocean weed—  
Fui fathom five father lies, indeed!  
Yes, where the foaming billows roar the while,  
Around the rocky Ferns and Holy Isle,  
Deaf to their roar, as to the dear applause  
That greets deserving in the drama's cause,—  
Bind to me horrors that appal the bold,—  
To all the hoped or fear'd or priz'd of old,—  
To love—and love's deep agony—a cold!  
He who could move the passions—mov'd by none,  
Drifts, an unconscious cors—poor Elton's race is run.  
Sigh for the dead! Yet not alone for him,  
O'er whom the cormorant and gannet swim!  
Weep for the dead! yet do not merely weep  
For him who slumbers in the cozy deep!  
But, like Grace Darling, in her little boat,  
Stretch forth a saving hand to those that float,—  
The orphan seven! so prematurely hurl'd!  
Amidst the surges of this stormy world,  
And struggling—save your pity take their part—  
With breakers huge enough to break the heart.

## MUSIC.

## SIVORI'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

This was literally "a bumper at parting" to the gifted Genoese, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last. The *salon* was literally crammed with rank, fashion, and *dilettanteism*. He played four times, at each time surpassing himself, for he is a creature of enthusiasm, and kindles into higher rapture when he is warmly and judiciously applauded. The first piece was a concerto *duetto*, for piano-forte and violin, on the "Fra poco" of Donizetti, which was most exquisitely performed on the piano by Benedict, as well as on the violin by the *beneficiare*. The second a fantasia, on the fourth string, on themes from the "Sonnambula." These two pieces were the compositions of Sivori, and do him as much honour by their creation as their performance. The third, Paganini's "Nil cor piú;" and lastly, the Andante composed by himself to "The Carnaval," with variations of his own, of Paganini and of Ernst, entitled a "Souvenir de Paganini." Each of these pieces received applause to the echo, particularly the fantasia, than which nothing could be more soul-moving or expressive. Altogether we could not but perceive that he literally *wrang* the most enthusiastic plaudits from many who, up to his eve of departure, had tried to "damn him with faint praise," and all because he does not possess the same quantity of noise in his tone as some others, for they could not "prate of his fingers or their whereabouts." But if, as we have before now observed, the quality of his voice on the instrument be more attenuated than that of some of his supposed rivals, that very circumstance renders it more subtle and insinuating. But enough of this. Sivori stands the first in the world as a violinist, and even "fills up the pause that Paganini made." After the manner of Liszt's "Recitals," the rest of the concert was a mere *remplissage* thrown in to give breathing time to the four-stringed magician, but nevertheless afforded some *débutantes* an opportunity of displaying considerable proficiency in both vocal and instrumental music. Albertazzi was announced, but did not appear.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

OPERATIC MOVEMENTS.—The ensuing opera season at St. Petersburg promises to rival in brilliancy of attraction even that of London. Rubini is to have the management; and Grisi, Molitini, Tamburini, and Lablache are said to be amongst those already engaged.

OUR TWO GREAT HOUSES.—It is reported confidently that Mr. Henry Wallack is to be lessee of Covent Garden, and that Polhill and Bunn will once more be the rulers at Drury.

MEYERBEER.—This "slow but sure" composer will produce his "Prophète" shortly after the appearance of the opera of "Don Sebastian," by *millegraphic* Donizetti. He has another opera in preparation, entitled "L'Africaine."

NEW ORATORIO.—A new oratorio, entitled "The Supper of the Apostles," the composition of a young musician named Wagner, has lately been produced at the great festival of Dresden, in the church of Notre Dame. The orchestra on the occasion, engaged for the performance of it and other pieces, consisted of 1200 singers and 500 instrumentalists. The work is spoken of in the highest terms of rapture by even some of the severest continental critics, particularly the choruses, a department of composition now rising rapidly in both authors' consideration and public attention.

LAW NO BAR TO MUSIC.—A young legal practitioner, of the name of Mouchelet, has abandoned the dry study of the law for the *più dolce* attractions of the stage. He made a most successful *début* as a tenor singer at the *Académie*, and is now engaged at the theatre

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The directors of this splendid *réunion musicale* for the ensuing season will consist of Messrs. Anderson (director of her Majesty's private band), Lucas, Griffin, J. Calkin, Howell (the successor to Dragonetti), T. Cooke, and Sir Henry Bishop.

ROSSINI.—With the deepest regret, in which we trust all lovers of music will sympathise, we have to state that this great man has turned his back upon the art "that first cradled his fame," and cannot endure so much as even his once favourite piano-forte to be silently present. It is to be hoped that this antipathy to his beloved occupation will be but of short duration, and that he will speedily "rouse himself as much as rouse himself he can" from what we suspect is only a nap in the Castle of Indolence.

BALFE'S LAST OPERA.—The "Puits d'Amour" is now in active preparation under the direction of the composer, at the Princess's Theatre.

M. BENEDICT.—This gentleman has been engaged by Mr. Bunn, as conductor of the music for the forthcoming season at Drury Lane, which will open on the 1st of October.

CHANCERY COURTS.—The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Vice Chancellor of England, Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce, and Vice Chancellor Wigram, at their rising on Wednesday, adjourned their courts for the long vacation, viz., until the first day of Michaelmas Term (2nd of Nov.).

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

OXFORD.—The election to fill the vacant fellowship on the Berkshire foundation, at Magdalen College, was held on Monday, when Mr. Francis Hugh Deane, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, was chosen.

ORDINATION.—At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, at Bishop's Court, in the Isle of Man, on Sunday, the 30th of July, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—Priest, the Rev. J. Howard; Deacon, John Congreve, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, for the curacy of St. George's, Douglas, in the Isle of Man.

The Bishop of Worcester has just completed a course of confirmations in the Warwickshire portion of this diocese. The Right Rev. Prelate confirmed 1644 males, and 1092 females.

## ELECTION MONDAY AT ETON.—THE SPEECHES—FESTIVAL IN THE COLLEGE HALL.

The arrival of a numerous and distinguished company at the college, consisting of dignitaries of the church, noblemen with their families, and the gentry of the neighbourhood, to be present at the delivery of the speeches in the upper school, and to partake of the hospitality of the Provost, at the annual festival of "election," commenced at an early hour on Monday morning, and long before eleven o'clock the extensive raised seats in this spacious apartment were crowded by one of the most elegant and fashionable assemblies ever congregated within the walls of this ancient edifice. Amongst those who were present (many of whom were accompanied by their families) were the Bishop of Gloucester, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Chelsea, the Right Hon. E. W. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell (Vice Chancellor), Lord Scarborough, the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord R. Clinton, the Hon. Henry Ashby, Lord Henry Clinton, Lord Clive, Ralph Neville, Esq., M.P., Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, Lord John Fitzroy, the Dean of St. Asaph, the Dean of Hereford, W. B. Harcourt, Esq., Granville Penn, Esq., the two posers, the canons of Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, and the whole of the authorities of the college, the Rev. H. Butterfield, Samuel Rogers, Esq., &c.

The Provost, accompanied by his distinguished visitors, entered the upper school shortly after eleven o'clock, when the speeches, which were delivered in the following order, commenced:—

Pac. Calav. ad pop. Camp.—(Livius)	Buller, ma.
Galacuz ad Milites.—(Tacitus)	Phillott, K.S.
Manilius ad Dictatorem.—(Livius)	Chilton.
Catalina ad Milites.—(Sallust)	Joynes, ma. K.S.
Cassius.—(Shakspeare).	Monk.
In Catalinum Orat I.—(Ciceron).	M'Niven, ma.
De Morte Agricola.—(Tacitus)	Vansittart.
Coriolanus } (Shakspeare)	Yonge, K.S.
Aufidius.	King, K.S.
Latinor. Legat. ad Lat.—Virgilii.	Foster.
Duke of Clarence.—(Shakspeare)	Bastard.
Philoctetes.—(Sophocles)	Scott, ma.
Lord Cromartie.—(State Trials)	Carter, K.S.
Evander.—(Virgilii).	Mr. Herbert, ma.
On his own Death.—(Swift)	Browning, K.S.
Agamemnon. } (Homerus)	Stapylton.
Achilles.	Miles, ma.

The whole of the speeches, which were admirably delivered, elicited the well-deserved applause of those assembled. We may mention, however, as amongst the most effective speakers, the names of Joynes (the captain of the school for the ensuing year), M'Niven, Phillott, Stapylton, Miles, Browning, Carter, and Bastard.

At the conclusion of the speeches the Provost and his distinguished visitors, with their friends, proceeded to the long chamber, which was tastefully ornamented with bouges and evergreens, and promenaded for upwards of an hour. This apartment, which is between 300 and 400 feet in length, and of a proportionate width, is the dormitory of the collegers, and contains 50 beds. The whole were covered with beautiful coverlets of green cloth, lined and trimmed with yellow serge, which were presented to the college upwards of 100 years ago by the then Duke of Cumberland. In the centre of each are the arms of the college, encircled with the following, in elaborately embroidered work:—"Gul. Prin. D. Cumbe. Dedit. 1735."

The "election" festival took place at three o'clock, in the college hall, to which upwards of 70 guests were invited. The splendid silver model of the college, upwards of two feet in length, which was presented to the institution by his late Majesty William IV., was displayed upon a pedestal in the centre of the hall. A large portion of the valuable silver plate, consisting of ancient salvers, drinking cups, &c., belonging to the college, was also displayed upon a sideboard near the principal table, at the centre of which were seated the Provosts of Eton and King's, and opposite to them the two posers (according to ancient custom), supported on either side by the Vice-Provost and the Head Master, the two bursars, the Rev. Messrs. Bethell and Carter, being placed at either end.





FOLKESTONE HARBOUR, SHOWING THE PASSAGE OF A PACKET FROM BOULOGNE.

## GRAND BANQUET IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PAVILION TO CELEBRATE THE OPENING OF THE "SIX HOUR" PASSAGE FROM LONDON TO BOULOGNE.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST "SIX-HOUR" PASSAGE FROM LONDON TO BOULOGNE.

The extension of a railway is, under ordinary circumstances, an epoch in the history of civilization; but, when, as in the case we have here celebrated, its extension comprehends, not merely the bringing a few insulated towns into closer neighbourhood, but has the further effect of conjoining two mighty nations, and making their common interests identical, it becomes an event so great in its consequences, that the happiness of ages and generations—their political peace and their commercial prosperity—seems to be more than promised in its accomplishment. Let any one, ignorant of the civilizing power of a railway on a country or countries, make, as we have recently done, the journey from London to Folkestone or Dover—thence to Boulogne or Calais—and he will have, in the improving character of all the intervening places, a remarkable instance of its almost creative energy. The South-Eastern Railway, for two thirds of its course, traverses what might almost be called a new country: for the vale of Tunbridge, the weald of Kent, and the prairies of Romney Marsh are as absolutely separated from the ordinary course of travelled life—the world, its pleasures and adventures—as the steppes of Tartary or the oases of Arabia. Yet this has not arisen from any want in those districts of scenes of commercial interest or natural beauty, for they are of great value both in their industrial and local aspects. In the vales our hops are grown; in the weald and the marsh districts the breeding of the famous Southdown sheep is carried to a greater extent than in any other part of the kingdom. Numerous villages, the centres of local handicraft operations, and a vast number of noble residences, *plus jolis châteaux*—some grey with bald antiquity, and others smiling in the brightness of a recent patent—epitomising in a single glance the history of Britain, are scattered over the fair face of the landscape. The inhabitants of these places were once segregated from each other, fearful of intercourse, and hostile to its extension, strangers to London and to each other, and to a man avowed enemies of their near neighbours the French; but now, the railroad—"the solder of society," the iron missionary—has banded town to town and kingdom to kingdom in one great fraternity, and by becoming, as it were, the mediator of human prejudices, has so far succeeded in its purpose as already to have made the class interests of many towns the common interest of all. The rude fishermen of Folkestone, the sturdy farmers of Ashford, the aristocracy of Tunbridge, the peasantry of Edenbridge, the high churchmen of Hever, of Headcorn, of Chiddingstone, and, we may now add, the people "*du Nord*," once separate, each party dwelling in an isolation of its own, is now forced to mingle, to exchange opinions, to exchange produce, and the consequence is, that provincialism is gone, or going, and as is London so is Folkestone, and, as universal man should be, so are the once divided and consequently ignorant and impoverished neighbours of the line. But great as are these consequences, and they are common to railways, they sink to nothing in com-

parison of the benefits the line may be expected to confer on the united nations—on England and on France. The time was when our John Lackland won for the British monarchy the perpetual dominion of the Channel, and a proud and necessary thing it was to rule the narrow seas; but it was nevertheless a dominion supported by blood, and its maintenance has continued to this day to be a source of bitterness, of strife, of hatred and opposition with the northern nations. This coerced sovereignty—the "rail" and its co-operating marine is resolved to administer and to secure by converting the highway of death into a "path of peace," and in making the "downs" a quiet and pleasant conveyance between France and England. That which Nelson upheld, at the expense of fleets, and which Bonaparte attempted to achieve at the cost of millions of men and money, will now be indestructibly accomplished by merely facilitating to its utmost bounds the social intercourse of the two nations.

The first great step to be attained in this movement is the carriage of a mail bag from Paris to London in twelve hours; but till the rails are laid in the direct line from Boulogne to Amiens, and thence to Paris, it has been an object with the English and French authorities to reduce the transit from thirty-six to twenty hours, by the means of conveyance now in ordinary use; and we are proud to say that on Tuesday last, on the opening of Folkestone harbour, it was so nearly accomplished as to leave no doubt of the ultimate success of the experiment. The journey from Paris to Boulogne by coach was made in rather more than twenty hours; from Boulogne to Folkestone, by steam-boat, against a heavy sea, in three hours; and from Folkestone to London, by rail, in three hours more, making the rough total, with stoppages, twenty-seven hours; a saving of nine hours on the most recent time, and upwards of twenty on the old route through Calais to Dover, and thence by coach to London.

The solution of this great problem was fixed for Tuesday last, with a view to doing honour to the grand opening of Folkestone Harbour, which was then for the first time used for regular steam-packet communication with Boulogne. On that auspicious occasion the mayor and corporation of Folkestone, and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, gave a public banquet and other festivities to their friends from both sides of the channel. The town, the cliffs, the shingle, and the piers of the harbour were crowded with well-dressed visitors, who seemed to take deep interest in the proceedings. The Church-hill, the breakwater, and the vessels in the harbour were profusely decorated with flags, as were the gables and windows of the fishermen's houses. On the cliff near the Church-rocks, on the town beach, and on the end of the pier, were placed well-served parks of artillery, and these were also surrounded by streamers and signals of all nations. The day being fine, and the scenery of the town and neighbourhood being of the most romantic beauty, the effect of these festive arrangements was very fine. At half-past twelve o'clock the City of Boulogne steamer, gaily dressed with streamers, and having at her mainmast head the union jack and the tricolour tied together, came in from the sea, and bore past the town in gallant style, at the same time firing a grand salute,

which was returned with a vast addition of sound from the guns on shore. This boat had left Boulogne with the Paris mail at half-past nine o'clock, and had on board M. Adam, the patriotic mayor of Boulogne, the distinguished civic and government officers of the same place, and two English gentlemen, who, proud of the occasion, had sought permission to accompany the "bags." At this moment the Sir William Wallace, with 74 passengers, left the harbour amid the cheers of the company, the "firing" of the church bells, and a cannonade from the pier heads. On clearing the harbour, she steered for a minute in the direction of the City of Boulogne, from whom she received a salute and the lively salutations of the French company, and then, "steam up," took a straight course for Boulogne, and, being a fast and light sailer, was speedily out of sight. The City of Boulogne then came into the harbour, the band on board playing the "Parisienne," and the company uncovered. The embarkation having been accomplished, the mayor and his friends were conducted by Mr. Baxendale and Mr. Cubitt, the chairman and engineer of the line, to the mayor and authorities of Folkestone, who received them with the heartiness of a sailor's welcome. A splendid marquee had been prepared for them at the foot of the pier, where the mayor of Boulogne held a levee. Half an hour afterwards it was determined, as many of the gentlemen had never seen an English railway, that the party should go by a special train to Ashford, to which place they were conducted by Mr. Lewis Cubitt. At Ashford they were met by the down-train from London, "hooked on," and returned smoothly and rapidly to the terminus. During this journey they were loud in their admiration of the workmanship of the line; and as small things illustrate great, we may mention that the flexible gas tubes at Ashford, the hinges of the carriage doors, and the furniture of the "first-class" carriages, were subjects of special commendation. At the moment of their return to Folkestone the Emerald arrived from Boulogne with 142 passengers.

The repast, to which nearly 200 persons sat down at four o'clock, was in a very excellent style. The chair was taken by the Mayor of Folkestone, supported on his right hand by Mr. Baxendale, and on his left by M. Adam, the Mayor of Boulogne. The company, in addition to the good things placed on the table, were entertained by a musical band from Boulogne, which, during the breakfast, played some of the national airs of England and France. The Mayor of Boulogne gave the first toast, viz., "The health of her Majesty Queen Victoria," which was drunk with the honours. The Mayor of Folkestone then proposed "The health of his Majesty Louis Philippe," which was also received with cheers, and drunk with all the honours. On the health of "the Mayor of Boulogne" being drunk, M. Adam, in returning thanks, detailed the history of the projected railroad from Paris to Boulogne through the French Chambers, and repudiated all intention of injuring Calais by supporting a communication between Boulogne and Folkestone. There was sufficient traffic for both ports, and enough to render the competition of the one no injury to the other. The festivities were not over till a late hour, and it was nearly midnight before the steamer conveyed the French guests back to Boulogne.



CELEBRATED PAS DE DEUX DANCED ON THE OCCASION OF HER MAJESTY'S STATE VISIT TO THE OPERA.

A lovely pair:—if yet a third appear'd,  
It were a new decision for the shepherd.—*Old Play.*

"Ce n'est que le premier pas qui couture," is an old saying; but never did a first step cost a poor manager more trouble to arrange than the above saltatory duetto concertante between two of the most accomplished *dansatrices* in the world. Perrot, the composer of the *pas*, and Mr. Lumley, the entrepreneur, were for several days *au désespoir* of affording her Majesty the promised treat of seeing Cerito and Elssler together, until it was luckily resolved upon that, as neither would "lead off," they should together "make the assault of Beauty!" This arrangement pleased the rival Graces, and accordingly they stepped forth ensemble, "each one so beautiful, so rare," that if there were a mode of singlefying the vision as there is of doubling it, we could safely swear that Venus' self was present in the beautiful picture before us. To determine, or attempt to determine, between their respective merits as *danseuses* would be invidious and useless. Each has her own peculiar style, totally

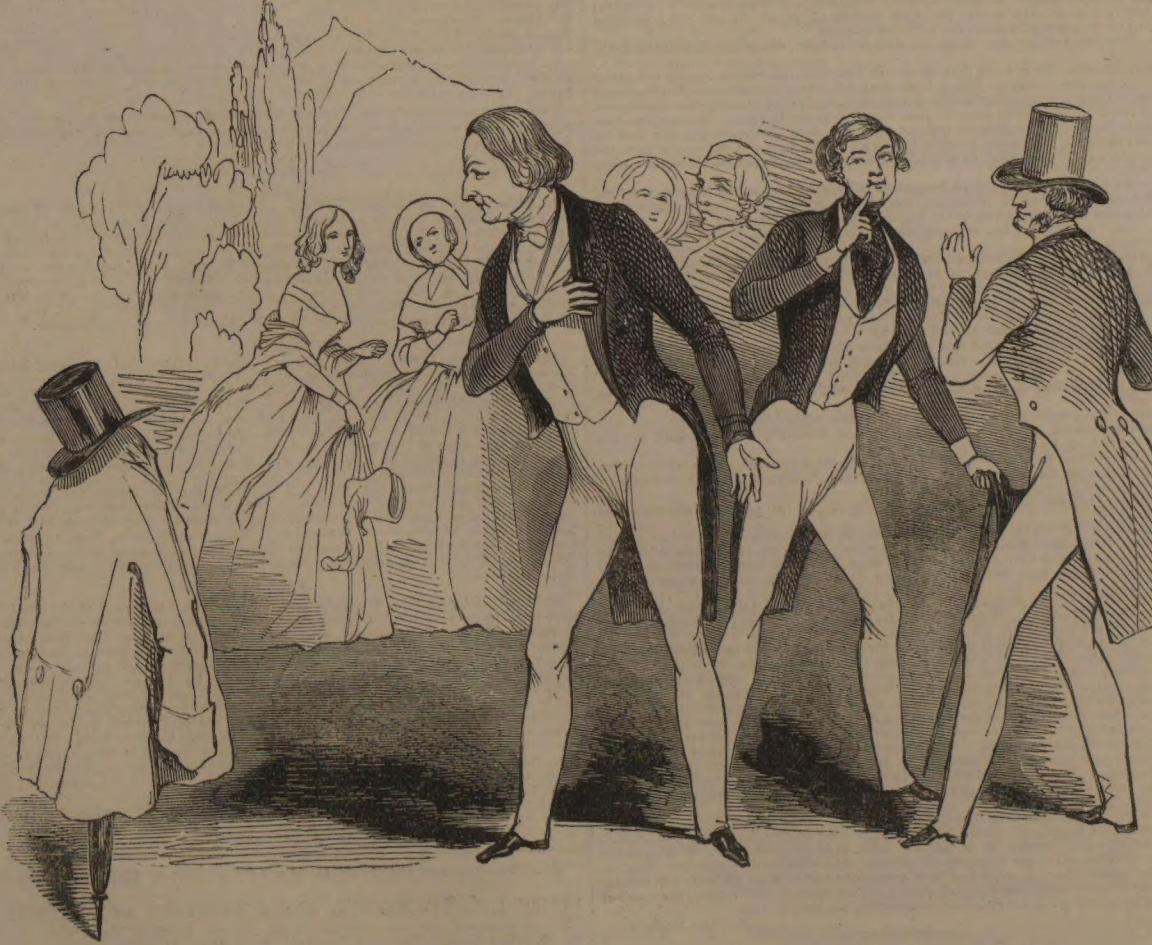
unapproachable by the other—"each full of grace and rivalry of charm!" Elssler, perhaps, is more finished of the two in minor details; but Cerito has more breadth and freedom, and seems always to dance, as a bird sometimes appears to fly, in the abstract enjoyment of the exercise. The undulating air is her beloved element, and she revels in it with a Sapphic enthusiasm. Moore's beautiful contrast between Lesbia and Norah Creina will aptly illustrate our notion of the difference between the personal appearance and style of these "yet rivals to each other." The terms "refined," "finished," "exquisitely-wrought," &c., may all, with the severest justice, be applied to the performance of the first *executive* dancer in Europe, Fanny Elssler; but the bard's song, just alluded to, supplies us with epithets and phrases that would incline one to think he had a Cerito in his "mind's eye" when he talks of "unexpected light surprising," and "floating wild as mountain breezes." To be serious, such a *pas de deux* was never witnessed before in the memory of the oldest opera frequenter.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

On Thursday evening a new comedy, entitled "Moonshine," was produced at this house for the first time. It is said to be the production of a lady closely allied to our highest aristocracy. The plot is extremely simple, and merely turns, on the one part, upon an elderly lady's anxiety to get her two daughters well married, that is, richly; and on the other, the circumstance of two brothers changing names, in order that the elder, passing for the younger, may, if possible, find a woman who can love him for himself alone. Various characters of different denominations and degrees are introduced (amongst whom not the least amusing are a *Mr. de Batenbille* (Farren), a speechmaking member of Parliament) and a *Mrs. Trumper Turnour*, who has "travell'd far and seen much." Baron Mun-

chauseen was a fool to her. After a variety of adventures and mis-  
haps, everybody is made happy according to true poetic justice, and  
for once "the course of true love" is allowed to "run smooth." This  
dramatic piece (for it is not a legitimate comedy) is more indebted to  
its expression than comprehension—to its playful dialogue rather  
than design—to its occasional caricatures of human life rather  
than correct portraiture of "the manners that be."

Considerable disapprobation was expressed throughout the piece, particularly in the fourth act, when Mr. Webster came forward and appealed to English generosity. This had the desired effect for awhile, but at last the dissentients prevailed; for although Farren came on to announce the piece for repetition, he was obliged to depart in dumb show. We will not enter into details, but there are many passages in this comedy (?) below the standard of the broadest farce, while the chief incidents are only those of a melodrama. The title of the piece, "Moonshine," was most ominous.



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "MOONSHINE."—THE PIC-NIC AT ALBANO. DE BATENBILLE ADDRESSING THE SPEAKER PRO TEM.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



BIRTHPLACE OF BISHOP LATIMER.

The secluded village of Thurcaston, which is situated on the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, and close to Bradgate-park, formerly the residence of Lady Jane Grey, but now in ruins, is about five miles north of Leicester. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, who was burnt alive at Oxford, in 1555, in the reign of Queen Mary, in defence of the tenets of the Reformed Church of England. The house in which he was born (of which we annex a representation) is still standing. It is now occupied by a publican and blacksmith; the front of it has lately been modernised, but the west view of it, which the engraving represents, has been little altered since the time the father of Hugh Latimer occupied it as a yeoman, and "milked thirty kine." Except the modern parts of it, it is entirely of wood work, and joined together by wooden pins, which protrude considerably from the walls. There are no relics about the house commemorative of its having been possessed by the father of Bishop Latimer. A short time since a curious specimen of petrified oak was discovered in the paved yard at the back of the house, and purchased by Mr. Brown, a bookseller, at Leicester.

But if there is no other memorial of this blessed martyr than the house itself on that site, a very interesting memento exists in the church at Thurcaston, viz., the very font in which Hugh Latimer was baptized, and which is not more to be admired for being the instrument from which he arose to be a valiant and faithful defender of the true church of Christ, than for its architectural beauties. It appears to be about the age of King Edward I., but the south porch and doorway of the church are in the Norman style; other parts are still later, and the east window is a fine specimen of the time of Henry VIII.; but the chancel is greatly disfigured by a low ceiling of plaster, by which some modern architectural empiric has concealed an oak one, in unison with the other parts of the church, and which ought, if good taste be consulted, to be immediately removed.

In the rectory house is a painting of Latimer, in the style of Holbein, which has been bequeathed as an heirloom.

But the great desideratum of Thurcaston church is a monumental memorial to commemorate the birthplace of this noble champion of the Protestant religion, and whose memorable words, when he was tied to the stake, have been so signalized—*"Be of good cheer, brother Ridley, we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as, I trust in God, shall never be extinguished."* We call the attention of our Protestant friends to this point, in the hope that some means will be adopted to perpetuate the memory of Bishop Latimer in the parish wherein he was born, and in the church in which he was baptized.

Besides this interesting fact connected with the village of Thurcaston, the picturesque and romantic situation of it will amply repay the expense and fatigue of even a distant traveller; for it is one of the loveliest spots in Leicestershire, and might vie with the more celebrated views of Derbyshire or Wales.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HARP.

This beautiful Welsh triple harp has been made expressly for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Bassett Jones, of Cardiff; and it was submitted to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the evening of the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Price, vicar of Cwmdu, one of the most eminent antiquaries of Wales. The Queen was graciously pleased to permit the Prince of Wales to accept the present; and two Welsh harpers, who attended by the Royal command, performed upon the beautiful instrument. Mr. Price also explained to her Majesty and the Prince the peculiar construction of the harp: it is in the ancient and picturesque form of the national instrument of the principality; stands about six feet high; it is elaborately carved in solid wood, the base of the pillar being supported by the leek, entwined with mistletoe and oak leaves; a wreath of oak leaves goes up the pillar, which terminates in the Prince of Wales's plume, supported by sprays of oak, whence depend three labels, on which are carved, in antique characters, "Albert, Tywyssawc Cymru" (or Albert, Prince of Wales). On the side of the comb of the harp is likewise carved, in old characters, the following line from one of the Welsh bards:—"Iaith enaid ar ei thannau" (the language of the soul is on its strings). On the sounding-board are emblazoned the arms of Wales, four lions passant, or, and gules counterchanged, with the red dragon of Wales supporting the shield, and the coronet and plume of the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty, while examining the harp, observed to Mr. Price that she was not a stranger to the tones of the Welsh harp, having heard

during her visit to the principality, at the great national festivity of the Eisteddfod, in 1832. The harpers afterwards performed both on the Prince of Wales's harp and also on their own instruments several of the finest old Welsh melodies, singly and in duets, with which the royal party were much gratified. On the following day the harpers were presented with £20 by her Majesty's command, in testimony of her approbation. They were attired in the picturesque costume of their country, with the silver harp and medals gained in the various trials of skill in which they had been engaged.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE ; OR THE SISTERS. A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE. BY HENRY COCKTON, AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

### CHAPTER XIX. THE RELEASE.

THAT Sir Arthur was throughout the night wretched is a fact which will not be deemed extraordinary by those who reflect upon the state of mind to which the lofty bearing of Caroline had brought him. He felt that he had cruelly wronged her; he feared that she would despise him, and that they could never again be happy, if even she did not let him upon an actual separation; and as there were the roots of a thousand thoughts which branched forth in every direction to shut out the light of hope, the idea of his being able to effect a reconciliation appeared to be futile indeed. His grand aim had been to inspire her, by virtue of affection, generosity, and kindness, with the highest opinion of him as a man; and hence the thought of having proved himself to be jealous, deceitful, and desperately mean, torured him almost beyond endurance.

In the morning, however, while breakfasting alone, for Caroline would not deign to make her appearance, it struck him that if he were at once to release Darnley, and invite him to dine there as usual that day, it would prove to her at least that all his doubts had been removed, and perhaps tend to induce her to forgive him.

Having conceived this plan he felt greatly relieved, and resolving to adopt it—for he was then in reality more inclined than ever—he proceeded to his bankers, and drew the sum that was required, and with it went down to the Fleet.

As he entered he saw Darnley pacing the yard, with compressed lips and overhanging brows, but as he approached him easily and offered his hand, Darnley's features in some degree relaxed, although he still felt bound to look angry.

"My dear Darnley," said Sir Arthur, in a conciliating tone, "I yesterday insulted you here."

"You did, Sir Arthur Cleveland; you called me a villain; a villain I am not; I may be unfortunate, but I am not a villain."

"I know it—I feel it—I am sure of it—forgive me. I will offer every apology in my power. I knew not what I was saying; I was seized with a paroxysm of folly; the devil was in me, and drove me almost mad!"

"You spoke of Lady Cleveland—"

"I did—I know I did—and deeply I regret it."

"Let me assure you, Sir Arthur, that her motives for visiting me were as pure—"

"I am assured, Darnley; I know that they were. But just listen to me for one moment. I happened to see her come into this place, and being utterly unable to conceive what she could want to come here for, I felt myself bound to ascertain. I therefore entered when she had left, to see if any one were here whom I knew; and as you were the first person I saw, your appearance instantly aroused those suspicions which your intimacy with us, your mysterious absence, and the thoughts of its being probable that you had been each other daily, confirmed."

"Upon my honour, Sir Arthur, Lady Cleveland had never been here before."

"That I know—I know it now well; and my object in stating these things is not to justify my conduct, but to explain to you the feelings by which I was prompted."

"As far as I am concerned, Sir Arthur, I fear you will not say another word on the subject. You were justified in ascertaining why Lady Cleveland came here. I should have done so myself—any man would have done so: the only thing which galled me was the idea of being considered, by one whose esteem I have ever been most anxious to cultivate, a villain; and therefore, as I find that that impression has been removed, I have far more reason to feel pleased than offended. But I wish—" he added, leading Sir Arthur to his room, "you would oblige me by not saying another word about it."

"Well, well, let it drop. But I have just cause to feel offended!—we must turn to another point now. Why did you not let me know that you were here?"

"Solely, as I explained to Lady Cleveland, who strongly urged me to let you know—solely because I was apprehensive of losing your friendship."

"Why, what a mean opinion you must have had of me, Darnley, to imagine that I should cease to be friendly, because you required the assistance of a friend."

"In a place of this description, Sir Arthur, friendship is regarded but as a name when pecuniary assistance is needed, and hence there are but few men here who entertain a very exalted idea of its virtue."

"But, Darnley, you ought not to have been so quickly inoculated! You are not a gaol-bird!"

"Thank Heaven, I am not: but throughout the world, Sir Arthur, there are few who can stand that test. In every sphere, from the highest to the lowest, men in general look with contempt upon those who require their aid. The peer cannot endure even the sight of a friend who wishes to borrow his money, nor can the mechanic. The tradesman will feast and toast his friend so long as he believes him to be wealthy; but let that friend ask for the loan of twenty pounds, and he will be feasted and toasted no more."

"I tell you what, Darnley, if you remain any longer here, you will be utterly unfit for any society, save that of the hypochondriacal. I see that clearly, and therefore you must dine with me to-day. I have enough I think in my pocket to settle this little affair; if I haven't, I must go out and get some more; what is the amount?"

"Sir Arthur, I really cannot think of borrowing it of you."

"Why not?"

"I shall be out in a day or two."

"I'll have you out to-day! Now, what is the amount?"

"Really, Sir Arthur, I wish you would oblige me by not urging the matter."

"I will oblige you in anything but that. Can you not tell me the amount?"

"The amount is three hundred; but you place me in so humiliating a position, that, upon my honour—"

"Now, do not be simple! Do you think that I should hesitate to borrow three hundred of you, if I wanted it? No! Hero is the money."

"Really, I do not like to take it."

"You shall take it, Darnley—I'll not go home without you. Here are six fifties. Now go at once and settle this business, and don't be long about it."

"Well, I'll take the money, because I'll offend you; but I don't exactly know the day on which I shall be able to return it!"

"Of what importance is that? Return it when you like. I don't care if you never return it at all. When I want it, I'll ask you for it, and I don't think that that will be just yet! Will that be enough?"

"Quite, quite," returned Darnley.

And so it was. A hundred less would have been sufficient; but Darnley was one of those men of the world who hold it to be excessive folly to take two hundred when they are able to get three; indeed he was not at the time quite sure whether, in justice to himself, he ought not to have had four, but having in the first instance named three hundred, he thought that it might not be wise to increase the sum then. He, therefore, with many expressions of reluctance, took the notes, and went to the lodges; but he had scarcely reached them a moment, when a young man entered, and inquired where he could find a Mr. Vincent Archibald.

"There he is," said one of the turnkeys; and Darnley at the moment looked exactly as if his tailor was not the only creditor he had.

"Is your name, sir, Mr. Vincent Darnley?" inquired the young man, addressing him, and at the same time mysteriously producing a pocket-book.

"It is," replied Darnley, who really did at that particular crisis conceive a very lively idea of a detainer. "What is your business?"

"I have a cheque, sir, for three hundred pounds here for you."

"Oh!—ay!—yes!—exactly!" cried Darnley, who on the instant felt greatly relieved.

The young man handed it to him, and Darnley was somewhat amazed to find it signed "Archibald Archman."

"Whom did you bring this cheque from?" he inquired.

"You will excuse me, sir; I was desired not to say who sent it."

"Oh—no matter—all right—I understand. But who is Mr. Archibald Archman?"

"I beg pardon: I was requested to present the cheque to you and see you back it."

"Oh—very well: you mean write my name on the back of it."

"Exactly."

"Oh! that I'll do with pleasure."

And he did it with pleasure—with very great pleasure—and when he had done it he gave the young man a half-guinea, and said in the blandest tone imaginable—"You had better get a pint of wine as you go home, and put the change in your pocket. But," he added, "I have another half-guinea about me somewhere! Who is Mr. Archman? I ask merely as a matter of curiosity!—it shall never be known that you told me, upon my honour."

"He is a silversmith, sir, in Long-acre."

"Oh," observed Darnley, "Oh!"

The young man took the additional half-guinea, raised his hat, and departed.

That this cheque had been sent by Caroline, Darnley felt perfectly sure; and that—being unwilling, under the circumstances, to ask Sir Arthur for a cheque—she had raised the money upon some of her jewels, he was equally certain; but how he could, with anything bearing the semblance of honour, retain that money, did not at the time appear to him quite so clear.

A little reflection, however, settled that point. Why should he know who had sent the cheque? What necessity was there to make any inquiry at all about it? The person who brought it had been desired to give no information on the subject, and why should he seek information? It had been sent by some person unknown!—some anonymous friend! Well! what right had he to trouble himself to ascertain who that anonymous friend was? And as to Mr. Archibald Archman!—Mr. Archibald Archman was, doubtless, a highly respectable individual; but why should he make any inquiries of Mr. Archibald Archman? It might be a case of restitution!—Mr. Archibald Archman might have rebuked him in his early youth of three hundred pounds!—it wasn't very likely; but how did he know? He couldn't know, and didn't want to know. Why should he expose a highly respectable person? Mr. Archibald Archman—whatever his early indiscretions might have been—had proved himself to be a man of honour!—and why should he denounce such a man to the world, or hurt his feelings, which were evidently susceptible, by letting him know that he had discovered by this honourable act that in his youth he was a rascal? He wouldn't do it; his principles wouldn't allow him to do it! No! he would let Mr. Archibald Archman enjoy the respectable reputation he had acquired, and bury whatever injuries he might have inflicted upon him when his blood was hot, in oblivion.

Inspiring this highly philanthropic feeling, he then proceeded to settle the debt, costs and fees and having done this to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, he, with a light heart, returned to his room.

"Well," said Sir Arthur, "I suppose we may start!"

"Whenever you please," returned Darnley; "I will come for what few things I have here to-morrow. But," he added, being anxious to get Archman's cheque cashed, and thus to place the matter beyond all doubt, "I wish you would do me the favour to go as far as the Royal Exchange with me? I wish to make a call."

"Oh, certainly; by all means."

The room was then locked up and they left the prison, and having entered a coach, they went down to the Exchange. Here Darnley alighted, and leaving Sir Arthur, passed through one of the alleys into Lombard-street, where he procured cash for the cheque, and on returning to the coach accompanied Sir Arthur home.

On their arrival, Caroline, who was sitting at one of the windows, felt amazed to see Darnley alight, but knew at once that Sir Arthur had been down to release him. She did not, however, leave the room, but continued in the same position until they entered, when Sir Arthur presented "the stranger" with a smile.

That they were all much embarrassed at this moment is a fact which will not under the circumstances, be considered very strange; but while Caroline still sat bound to look serious, and Darnley decided it equally incumbent upon him to act with extreme caution

Sir Arthur was delighted with the prospect of a reconciliation which then presented itself distinctly to his view.

He was therefore remarkably attentive, and tried to render himself the most agreeable creature upon earth, and although he could not succeed in winning a smile from Caroline, he felt convinced that a little private conversation would induce her to forgive him.

They dined together that day, of course, and the most recherché wines in the cellar were produced; but not a syllable having reference to Darnley's incarceration was mentioned until Caroline had retired.

The subject was then referred to by Darnley himself, who, after giving a humorous description of the various scenes which he had witnessed within the "college" walls, proceeded to express his gratitude, but was instantly stopped.

"Do not," said Sir Arthur, "let us say another word about that. I feel grateful to you for chastising that insolent person who had the audacity to put my hat over my eyes! I look at that more than anything else, and admire your spirit. As regards your release, I wish to Heaven, Darnley, that my poor Charles could be as easily set free."

"Have you heard from him lately?"

"I received a letter from him last week. But I fear he is very wretched. He endeavours of course, to conceal it from me, but I am perfectly convinced by the tone in which he writes that he is miserable indeed."

"I am very sorry to hear it. But he ought not to allow his spirits to be so much depressed. He has everything a man in his position can have: plenty of money, plenty of society."

"True, very true; but it is notwithstanding that, a lamentable thing for all concerned. There's Alice Bassett, she's very ill! The Doctor can do nothing with her—can't raise her spirits—she'll go into a consumption; that will be the end of it! Sad things: sad things. The bottle stands with you."

"I must beg leave to pass it."

"Well, then we'll go upstairs, Darnley. It's useless to brood over matters of this kind."

"It is; it is useless; let us hope that the war will soon be brought to an end."

"I fear that will not be just yet. The Major is sanguine on the subject, but I am not—I am not."

They then rejoined Caroline and had coffee; soon after which Darnley took leave, and conceiving that that day his "luck" was in the ascendant, repaired to one of the "clubs" in St. James's-street, where in the space of two hours he lost at Hazard the whole of his four hundred pounds.

But Sir Arthur, immediately after Darnley had left, set to work with the view of effecting a reconciliation.

"My dear Caroline," said he, "I am indeed truly sorry for what has occurred, but I hope that will all be forgiven."

"Why did you bring Mr. Darnley here, Sir Arthur Cleveland?"

"Caroline do not continue to call me Sir Arthur Cleveland: if you do I shall go mad!"

"He ought to be the last person on earth to come here!—Why did you bring him home?"

"To prove to you, Caroline, that I am satisfied; to prove that all my doubts have been removed; to prove that your explanation cleared up every point, and that I have now more confidence in you than ever."

"I look, Sir Arthur, at the actions of a man: I judge him by those actions, and not by mere words."

"My actions shall henceforward prove that these are not mere words. Come, forgive me. I cannot, my dear, say more than that I am sorry—very sorry: nothing of the kind, I assure you, shall ever occur again, and therefore you ought not to be so inflexible."

"Of course I might not! I ought to think nothing of being called a wicked, shameless woman!—I ought perhaps to regard it as a compliment!"

"Have I not told you again and again that I regret exceedingly having applied those epithets to you?"

"Still they were applied, and regret cannot obliterate the insult."

"But now, my dear, listen to me for one moment. Suppose you were to ask me to forgive you for having called me an odious old man!—You recollect, my dear, that you called me so twice."

"You should not have provoked me."

"I know it; but that is not the point! Suppose you were to ask me to forgive you, what should I say? Should I not say: 'Why, my dear, it certainly was a harsh epithet—a very harsh epithet indeed—and I felt at the time most acutely; but as I know that you applied it to me while in a passion, and that now you are calm you regret having done so, let us say no more about it.' Why then will you not be equally forgiving, equally charitable, equally generous?"

"The offences are not equal, nor anything like equal."

"I admit it; but does not the merit of forgiveness increase in proportion to the magnitude of the offence?"

"It may; but that is a theory of which we find but few practical illustrations. It is of a nature too angelic for mere mortals to adopt."

"It is; and hence I feel convinced of its being adopted by you."

"Flattery, sir, cannot heal the wounds inflicted upon a woman's reputation."

"Flattery is not my forte. What I say to you I say in perfect sincerity. To me you are not a mere mortal: in my view, Caroline, you are angel still."

"One but recently fallen."

"Fallen, for a moment, in imagination only; but now that you have risen again, you appear brighter, purer, and dearer than ever. But say you will forgive me?"

"She wouldn't. And it is an indisputable fact that wives in the aggregate are the most teasing creatures upon earth when husbands solicit their forgiveness. They will not be conciliated: they feel themselves bound to hold out; so that positively husbands have no encouragement to cultivate a sweet disposition. It is extremely amiable to do, of course; but really ladies ought not so clearly to illustrate the principle that slaves make tyrants of those whose regine would else be excessively mild. Caroline had, of course, all the power in her own hands; and it is well worthy of remark that, no wife having acquired all the power was ever very happy. Still she allowed him to embrace her, which was something; and did not insist upon separating that night, which was certainly something more; and, as in addition to this—although she would not forgive him—her anger wore gradually away, all, in less than a week, went on smoothly again."

**THE MARKETS.**

**COTTON EXCHANGE.**—Since our last statement the receipts of wheat from Essex have been tolerably good, but from all other quarters very moderate. On Monday the show of samples was rather extensive, which produced some heaviness in the inquiry, and prices, in consequence, suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Owing, however, to the prevailing unfavourable weather for the growing crops, the trade, since that day, has ruled steady, and full currencies have been readily obtained. Most of the holders of foreign wheat, both free and in bond, having refused to sell, except at advanced rates, very few sales have been reported in that article; nevertheless, the prices may be considered about stationary. The show of barley has proved small, hence the transactions in it have been only to a limited extent. The best malt has sold freely; other kinds slowly, at our quotations. Some large quantities of oats having come to hand from Ireland, the trade has ruled heavy, but we can notice no variation in their value. Beans and peas are quite as dear. Town-made flour is selling at from 50s to 55s per 200 lbs.

**ARRIVALS.**—English: Wheat, 42s; Barley, 1110; Oats, 48s; and Malt, 1120 qrs.; Flour, 4910 sacks; Irish: Barley, —; and Oats, 13,690 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 810; Barley, 2400; and Oats, —qrs.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4

**LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.**  
**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Sigr. MARIO respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY next, August 10th, 1843, when will be performed, last time, Bellini's celebrated Opera, *U PURITANI*. Elvira, Mdme. Grisi; Arturo, Sigr. Mario; Riccardo, Sigr. Fornasari; Giorgio, Sigr. Lablache.—The new PAS DE DEUX (composed expressly by M. Perrot), by Mdlle. Fanny Elsler and Cerito.—After which, the last scene of Bellini's Opera, *LA SONNAMBULA*. Amina, Mdme. Persiani.—In the course of the evening, a new Ballet Divertissement, by M. Perrot, entitled LE DELIRE D'UN PEINTRE. Principal Character by Mdlle. Fanny Elsler. Les Danseuses.—Pas de Deux, Mdlle. Fanny Elsler and M. Silvain; Pas de Deux, Mdlles. Scheffer and Planquet (composed by M. Gosselin). La Castillana; Bolero, by Mdlle. Fanny Elsler and M. Perrot (composed by M. Perrot). Selections from Rossini's *L'ITALIANA IN ALGIERI*. Including the Duo, Se Inclinasai prender Moglie; Arias, Pensa alla Patria; and the celebrated Trio, Papapuci. Principal Characters by Mdlle. Brambilla; Sigr. Mario, Lablache, and Filippo Galli (formerly the admired baritone of this theatre, whose services have been secured for this occasion only).—And other Entertainments, in which Mdlles. Guy Stephan, and Cerito, and M. St. Leon will appear.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonade. Doors open at Seven; to commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

**ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD.**

**G LACIARIUM and FROZEN LAKE.**—The Artificial Ice, at the Baker-street Bazaar, seems to increase with the summer temperature its virtue of attracting vast numbers of distinguished visitors to witness the excellent skating on the Frozen Lake, with the beautiful Panorama of Lucerne, which, when lighted, as it is in the evening, and enlivened with chaste music, is indeed a delightful cool resort. Admittance 1s.

**T HE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.**

This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 235 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of every. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

**R OYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CARTOONS of RAPHAEL.**—The Series of Original Crayon Drawings (by Holloway), which were executed for the well-known Engravings of these Cartoons, are now exhibiting, with other additions to the numerous works, both in Art and Science, in this Institution. The Lectures of Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofner, and Mr. Goddard, are at Twelve, Two, a Quarter to Three, and Five daily, and at Eight o'clock in the evenings. In these Lectures Agricultural Chemistry and every recent Scientific Discovery is explained in a popular manner. The Colossal Electrical Machine, New Microscope (by Cary), Dissolving Views, Dives and Diving Bell, &c. &c. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening. Admission, One Shilling. Schools, Half-price.

**W ILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS.**—LAST BUT ONE AT THE MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, on MONDAY Evening, 7th August, at Eight o'clock.—The ADVENTURES of PRINCE CHARLES, for the last time this season. Songs—Welcome, Royal Charlie—Who'll be King but Charlie?—He's over the Hills that I love well—Wha wadna Fecht for Charlie?—This is no my ain house—Cam ye by Aithole?—Loons, ye man gae home—Charlie is my darling. Part II.—Johnnie Cope—The Women are a' gane wud—Allister M'Allister—Wad me for Prince Charlie—There are two Bonnie Maidens—Flora M'Donald's Lament. Pianoforte, Mr. Land-HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The LAST MORNING ENTERTAINMENT for the season on WEDNESDAY next, 9th August, at Two o'clock.

**B UTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—A FANCY FAIR and FETE CHAMPETRE,** and also the WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION for Prizes of Silver Cups and Medals, will be held in the Grounds of the ALMA HOUSES, Walham Green, Fulham, in aid of the BUILDING FUND, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next. Military and quadrille bands will attend, and there will be a regular succession of novel, attractive, and interesting amusements. The gates will be opened at Two o'clock each day. Admission 1s.

JAMES NESS, Secretary.

**T HE ORPHAN FAMILIY of the late Mr. E. W. ELTON.**—A Committee is formed for the purpose of arranging a BENEFIT for the seven fatherless and motherless CHILDREN of Mr. W. ELTON, late of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, a sufferer in the fatal wreck of the Pegasus. The performances will be announced as soon as possible; in the mean time offers of professional services on the occasion will be gratefully received, as well as subscriptions in money, by CHARLES DICKENS, Chairman.

W. H. Ainsworth, Esq. T. Greenwood, Esq. J. P. Harley, Esq. R. Horner, Esq. W. B. Bernard, Esq. Thomas Hood, Esq. Laman Blanchard, Esq. D. Jerrold, Esq. J. B. Buckstone, Esq. John Cooper, Esq. George Cruikshank, Esq. J. Dillon, Esq. W. Farren, Esq. John Forster, Esq. Treasurer—R. B. Perry. SECRETARY—R. R. M'Ian.

Subscriptions already received will be duly announced. Lists are also open at the Free-masons' Tavern, and at the banking-houses of Messrs. Coutts and Co., and Sir Claude Scott and Co.

**T HE METROPOLITAN LOAN COMPANY.**—Offices, 1, Craven-street, Strand, London.—Loans are advanced by this Company, to respectable persons on the security of responsible housekeepers, in sums of £10 10s., £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40, £45, and £50, for periods, at the option of the borrowers, of 25 weeks, at 2½ per cent., and of 50 weeks, at 5 per cent., to be repaid by weekly instalments. Forms of application, and particulars, may be obtained at the offices as above, which are open daily from eleven till three o'clock. If the securities are approved, the loan is granted without delay. Large amounts are granted by the Company upon special agreement with the Directors.

**E UROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.—Established January, 1819.

PRESIDENT—SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, Bart., Rook Cliff, Lympington. VICE-PRESIDENT—GEO. FORBES, Esq., 3, Fitzroy-square.—With Twelve Directors. FACILITIES are offered by this long-established Society to suit the views and the means of every class of Insurers. Premiums are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale. Or one-half only of the usual rate, with interest on the remainder, will be received for five or seven years, the other half to be paid at the convenience of the assured. The insured for life participate septennially in the profits realised. A liberal commission is allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

N.B.—Agents are wanted in towns where none have been yet appointed.

**T HE VAUXHALL HOGARTH'S.**—The celebrated Pictures painted by Wm. Hogarth in 1731 for Vauxhall Gardens (lately cleaned and restored by T. G. WENNAP, 21, Tichborne-street, Piccadilly) will remain with him for the inspection of the curious but one week longer: also the Gold Admission Medal presented to Hogarth by Jonathan Tyers, then owner of the gardens.

**T O PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—Wanted, a Respectable YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the Grocery and Italian business, at the West End of town. A premium required. Address, MR. TABS, 2, Upper Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place.

**A WATCH AS A GIFT,** from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship: It is always with the owner, and always doing his service.—J. JONES, 328, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 2s. each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**KITCHEN FURNITURE.**—Families Furnishing are solicited to inspect the following low prices of Articles, of the best manufacture:—Good steel table knives and forks, 5s. per dozen; the long 56 pieces, ivory dico, 29s. 3d.; iron fenders, 5s. 6d.; fire irons, 3s. 6d.; sets of six dish covers, 8s. 6d.; and every article 20 per cent. lower than usual prices, at R. and J. SLACK's Ironmongery Warehouse, 336, Strand facing Somerset-house.

**H AIR RESTORED,** its fall prevented, its growth increased and beautified.—Also whiskers produced without fear of failure even in early youth, by COLWELL'S POMADE, which time and experience have proved to be the only preparation possessing such properties. It needs but one trial to prove these extraordinary facts.—Sold at 3s. 6d. per pot, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Smyth and Nephew, 117, New Bond-street; Savory and Moore, New Bond-street, and Regent-street; Prout, 229, Strand; by all wholesale dealers in London; and by H. Colwell, Belvidere-place, Southwark, by whom all letters and Post-office orders for 4s. will be attended to, and a supply, with testimonials, sent free, to any part of the United Kingdom.

**N EW LIFE PRESERVERS.—COX'S PATENT SWIMMING STOCKINGS, or PROPELLING LIFE PRESERVERS** (enabling persons to progress in water without the aid of the hands) may now be had of Mr. EDWARD BIX, No. 1, Charing Cross, London; and of Messrs. MARSHALL and AITKIN, North Bridge, Edinburgh, at 12s. 6d. per pair.

**SELLING OFF—RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—GREAT SALE of SILKS, SHAWLS, LINEN DRAPERY, HOSIERY, LACE, GLOVES, RIBBONS, and FANCY GOODS.**—W. EDGINTON, 37, Piccadilly, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that in consequence of his intention to retire from business, he purposes offering the whole of his valuable and extensive stock at a considerable reduction from the original cost, for ready money, which consists of rich Brocaded Moire Glace, and Striped Silks and Satins; Balzerenes, French Muslin, Moussin de Laines, Linens, Sheeting, Shawls, Lisle and Valenciennes Laces, French Blonds, Ribbons, together with an immense variety of Fancy Goods; and as every article has been purchased in the first British and Foreign markets for cash, and selected with the greatest care, ladies and families may make their purchases with unlimited confidence, and under the most advantageous circumstances.—37, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Church.

The Lease and Fixtures to be disposed of.

**R EMOVAL and SALE.—WATCHES** by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 133 years, 3, Bircham-lane.—W. and Son will REMOVE to more commodious premises, 73, Corshill, immediately the repairs are completed, during which period they will SELL OFF their present extensive STOCK at a very considerable reduction in price, consisting of every description of superior Chronometers and Watches. They have also on sale a very large selection of the finest second-hand Watches, by the most eminent makers, examined and warranted, at half their original cost. Also the compensated duplex Watches, on the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession. Their detached lever Watches are of the first quality, and will bear competition in performance and elegance with foreign Watches, with the horizontal and lever escapements, for very superior manufacture, examined under their personal attention, and at prices which, for the quality, have never been offered to the public. Such an opportunity may never again occur for so large a selection submitted for inspection. Post letters will meet with immediate attention.—WEBSTER and SON, 3, Bircham-lane.

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Next Friday, price 5s.  
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**S ELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of the late J. SYDNEY TAYLOR, A.M., Barrister-at-law (with a Brief Sketch of his Life), made under direction of a committee appointed by the public meeting, held Feb. 19, 1842.**

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**T HE STORY TELLER,** for August, price 1s., Edited by ROBERT BELL, Esq., amongst a variety of interesting papers, will contain a POSTHUMOUS NOVEL, by LE SAGE, intended as an Epilogue to "Gil Blas," with the history of its discovery, and an examination of its claims to authenticity.

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II.

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT BRITISH FARMERS.

A series of highly-finished Steel Engravings, accurate Likenesses of the most Eminent British Farmers, will be given periodically in the

**FARMER'S MAGAZINE**, price One Shilling and Sixpence.

The following is a list of some of those whose portraits will speedily appear:

DECEASED.

Earl of Leicester J. Bakewell J. Tull C. Collins

Duke of Bedford L. Handley T. Bates C. Hilliard

Earl Spencer P. Pusey, M.P. S. Grantham H. Chamberlain

Duke of Richmond Earl Talbot Jonas Webb Col. Le Counte

Lord Western J. Price J. Smith, Beaumont



LANDING OF THE QUEEN AND THE COBURG FAMILY AT THE TUNNEL PIER.

**ROYAL VISIT TO THE THAMES TUNNEL.**  
Her Majesty's visit to this most wondrous of all London's wonders, on Wednesday week, was detailed in our last paper. We now present the reader with the picturesque scene of this very interesting event, we trust, hereafter to be chronicled in "the history of the Thames Tunnel." Her Majesty, when Princess

Victoria we believe, once before viewed the Tunnel works, which were then not half completed. The engraving shows the arrival of the royal barge at the Tunnel Pier, and the landing of her Majesty, with the preparations made at the Wapping shaft for the Queen's reception; altogether presenting an impressive *coup d'œil*.

The royal barge was steered by Mr. Roberts, her Majesty's barge-

master. The Queen's watermen are the most respectable body of men on the river, and are very proud of the honour of rowing her Majesty and her illustrious consort. We understand that her Majesty's next trip by water will be to Greenwich Hospital, an event that will be hailed with much joy by the veterans of that noble institution.

#### CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes amongst the pupils of this establishment took place on the 28th ult. A portion of the theatre of the school, in which the ceremony took place, was occupied by the pupils, amounting to upwards of 400 in number; while the remaining space was devoted to the large assemblage of visitors, both ladies and gentlemen, who were attracted by the interesting proceedings of the day. At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, part of his family, and by both the Sheriffs. There were also present Lord John Russell, Alderman John Johnson, Sir George Carrall, and Hunter, Mr. Moon, the Sheriff elect, &c.

The head master, Dr. Mortimer, having made a few introductory remarks explanatory of the system of education pursued in the school, several of the senior scholars delivered orations composed by them in praise of John Carpenter, the founder of the school, in the following order, viz.—

In Greek, Henry Judge Hose, Carpenter Scholar and Captain of the School.

In Latin, Henry Stewart Fagan, Silver Medalist.

In French, John Hornby, Carpenter Scholar.

In German, William Huggins.

In English, George Fead Lamerte, Carpenter Scholar.

Some Greek iambic verses on the same subject were also delivered by H. S. Fagan.

The following principal prizes were then delivered:—

I. and II. Two scholarships on the foundation of John Carpenter, each of the value of £35 per annum, besides a premium of £50, after holding the scholarship not less than three years—John Jennings Wilkinson and Charles John Fox.

III. Dr. Conquest's gold medal of the value of ten guineas, to the first boy in general proficiency, not on the foundation—William Emery, "Times Scholar," who is about proceeding to Cambridge.

IV. Sir James Shaw's silver medals and book, of the value of five guineas together, to the best classical scholar—divided between John Hornby and W. Thomas Barry, who were declared to be equal, an extra medal being given by the committee to equalize the division.

V. Sir James Shaw's silver medal and books, of the same value, to the best mathematical scholar—Henry Stewart Fagan.

Other prizes in books were also distributed amongst the best pupils of the several classes.

A vote of thanks to the examiners having been agreed to, Lord John Russell, in a neat and effective speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the masters of the school, which was seconded by Mr. Wire, and agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Mortimer having returned thanks, Mr. Hale, the very efficient chairman of the committee, proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously, to the Lord Mayor, for his kindness in having presided.

"God save the Queen" was then sung by the pupils under the direction of their singing master, and after three cheers in honour of the Lady Mayoress and the other ladies present, the company dispersed.

The annual dinner, in connexion with these proceedings, took place at five o'clock at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, which was attended by upwards of 60 gentlemen. The Lord Mayor was to have presided, but his Lordship was unavoidably absent. Mr. Hale took the chair, supported by Sir Peter Laurie, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Alderman Hunter, Mr. Alderman John Johnson, Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England; Mr. Moon, the Sheriff elect; Mr. Laurie, Dr. Mortimer, Dr. Conquest, &c. The usual loyal, national, and other toasts were drunk with the honours, and the entertainment was highly characteristic of the hospitality of the corporation of London.

The present is a fitting opportunity for submitting to our readers an outline of this excellent Institution, of which we annex an engraving.

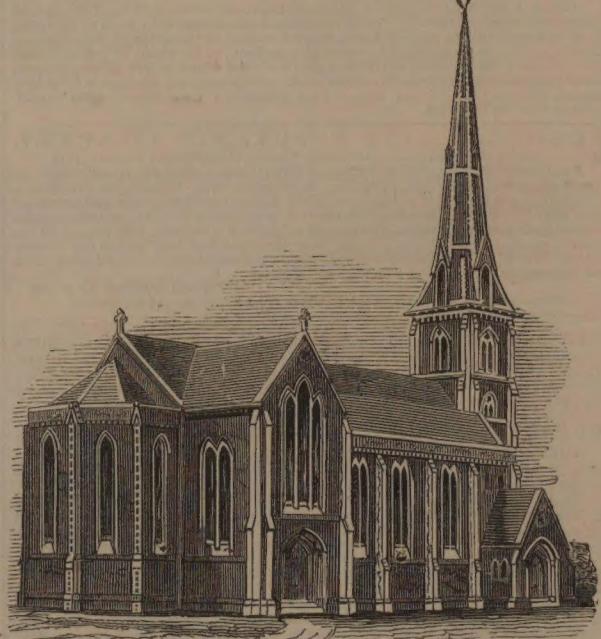
The City of London School was established by the corporation, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1834. It is erected on the site of Honey-lane Market, immediately at the rear of the houses facing Bow Church, Cheapside, and whereon formerly stood the two parish churches of Allhallows and St. Mary Magdalene, which were both destroyed in the great fire of 1666. Some remains of these churches were discovered in digging for the foundation of the school; the first stone of which was laid by Lord Brougham on the 21st of October, 1835. The architect of the building was Mr. J. B. Bunning; the design was adjudged the best of forty-two drawings: it is in the late Tudor style, the principal windows and entrance being of an earlier period, and more enriched character. The west or principal front has a rich arched doorway or porch, surmounted by a lofty gable pediment; and immediately above this entrance is an open gallery of five trefoiled-pointed arches, on lofty slender pillars. Higher up are two mullioned and labelled windows, and above them an enriched and embattled parapet, this central compartment being flanked with two octagonal buttress turrets, 70 feet high. The entire cost of the structure, including fittings and furniture, was nearly £20,000.

The object of the school is to furnish a liberal and useful education for the sons of respectable persons. The general plan of instruction accordingly includes the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and German languages; besides writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, history, &c. The mode of admission is by a recommendation by some member of the corporation, either alderman or common councilman. The school is open to all—Dissenters of every shade, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile—all are admitted to the same advantages.

In honour of John Carpenter, as the founder of the school, eight free scholarships have been established, as rewards for proficiency and good conduct. The appointment to these foundation scholarships is determined at the annual examination; the advantages of each are equal to £35 per annum, besides a premium of £50 on leaving the school.

Such of the foundation scholars as proceed from the school to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, are allowed to retain their scholarships, and receive the sum of £25 per annum each. A scholarship of the value of £30 per annum, called "The Times Scholarship," is also attached to this school for the benefit of pupils proceeding thence to the University of Oxford or Cambridge. The sum of £400, paid by Thomas Tegg, Esq., as a fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff, has also, by consent of the corporation, been appropriated towards establishing an exhibition to one of the universities, to be enjoyed by students who have been pupils in this establishment. A separate fund has been established for providing other prizes.

#### CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIII.



CHRISTCHURCH, TURNHAM-GREEN.

This newly-erected church for the parish of Chiswick is situated on the south side of the Great Western road, near to the five milestone, and in the centre of Turnham-green. The ceremony of its consecration was performed, on Thursday week, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the neighbouring clergy and a most respectable congregation.

The church is in our own pointed, or early English, style of architecture, from a design by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of Spring Gardens; and it has been well executed, in dark flint, with stone dressings, by Messrs. Bird, builders, Hammersmith. The plan is cruciform, with a tower at the western end, surmounted by a lofty spire, with a vane. Beneath the tower is the principal entrance; and at this end also are two other entrances, north and south. The body of the church, exclusive of the chancel and transepts, is 72 feet long and 44 feet wide, and it is calculated, with the galleries, to contain 930 persons, a larger portion of the sittings being free. The chancel termination is of hexagonal form; and within, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments are within arches, and are in beautiful illuminated characters. The organ-gallery is recessed over the western entrance, and opens into the church by a massive arch; while the roof is open, showing the timbers with good effect. The cost of the erection, &c., is estimated at nearly £6000, of which sum £5000 have been already raised by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, &c.; and we doubt not the liberality of the Christian public will shortly enable the committee to realize the whole amount. After the conclusion of the service, the bishop, accompanied by the committee, the clergy, &c., proceeded to the large room of the National-schools, on the south side of the green, where a splendid *déjeûne à la fourchette* had been laid out.

**NOTICE.**—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper or who receives the subscription.

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CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.